FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO REPORTS KOSOVO EVENTS, CITES TANJUG

AU192114 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] As reported by news agencies, new demonstrations were held in Pristina on 18 and 19 May. Pristina students and citizens, which foreign agencies reported to be in the thousands, demanded improvement in their living conditions and the status of a republic for Kosovo. As TANJUG reports, the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly met on 19 May in connection with these demonstrations and decided to close the university and higher schools in the Pristina commune and the students' boarding schools.

TANJUG reports that the Kosovo Executive Council accepted the resignation of Bajazit Nusi, vice president of this council, and Imer Jaka, member of the council and provincial secretary of education, culture and science. The pretext for these resignations was what TANJUG calls functional, political responsibility for the situation created, especially in educational activity in Kosovo. According to the Yugoslav news agency, both these two have promised that from now on they will become more involved in the struggle against nationalism and irredentism, to strengthen brotherhood and unity and to deepen national equality among all nationalities and peoples. On 6 May, RILINDJA published Bajazit Nusi's discussion at a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists. Speaking about the results in the sphere of culture, education and creative work in Kosovo from 1972, he said: "We are aware of a flood of successive creative work in culture, science and arts, some of which are full of dignity such as the Kosovar works representing our country even in international competitions. I want to point out, for example, that now an encyclopedia is being worked on in Kosovo, and various literary works in prose or poetry today are taking their place not only among the pages of defined artistic journals in our country but also in foreign literary and artistic journals. This evaluation of works," he continued, "is a result of all the efforts whose goal has been national emancipation and, together with that, our spiritual emancipation. Allow me, for example, to point out that in the sphere of the Albanian language, we have made it a duty that every educator, every hour and all the contents of Albanian language lessons should enable the students to understand the self-management social reality, to strengthen the brotherhood and unity of nationalities and peoples in the SFRY. Even the works of Albanian literature which are concerned with the most impressive parts of Albanian creativity and renaissance have been subjected to criteria contained and documented in the plans and programs." Speaking about the educators' situation, Bajazit Nusi said that teachers in elementary schools in the Province of Kosovo take the 65th place--last place-- in the 65 categories of incomes. Such a low base for elementary educational activity can have little influence on more qualitative production. Thus, even when the whole complex of this matter is examined, the element of the financial position of elementary and middle education in our province must also be taken into consideration.

TANJUG reports on 19 May that a number of journalists and technicians have been sacked from Pristina radio-television. Measures have been taken against many employees, many warnings have been made and there have been shifts in (?cadres). Thus, as TANJUG reports, Fahmi Sopi, a technician of Pristina radio-television, and Aden Salihu and Hamdi Grwala, television journalists, have been expelled from the League of Communists for taking part in the demonstrations. Also expelled were radio journalist Ismet Gasi, announcer Isa Bahtiri, and journalists Skender Bljailaj, Sinan Kamberi and Dzafer Krasnici. Disciplinary measures will be taken against Nezir Vesi, radio announcer, who took part in the demonstrations, while the self-managing organs have sacked five employees and will take disciplinary measures against four others also for taking part in the demonstrations. [sentence indistinct] Besides these measures, Pristina radio-television is required to abrogate the agreement and cooperation protocol for 1981 with Tirana radio-television. Expulsions from the LCY also continue to be carried out in various factories, offices and institutions, and hundreds of workers and employees continue to be sacked.

TANJUG reports that a trial began in Skopje against five Albanian workers and one teacher: Rahim Neziri, builder; Zaim Beciri, teacher; Saban Limani, tinsmith; Esad Abduraman, worker; and Daim Sabani, bricklayer.

These are seriously accused of threatening the territorial integrity of the SFRY and dividing brotherhood and unity, ruining equality among peoples and the Yugoslav constitutional order. According to the Skopje judge, these people, as in the times of the secret societies of [word indistinct], would go into a cave early in the morning and take an oath before the Albanian flag, a photograph of Enver Hoxha and a handgrenade. Along with this mystically colored scenario, one of the accused was also said to have once been in Albania, and that the accused had created an organization called the National Party of Labor, whose name sounds like the AWP. This trial pretends to be a part of the efforts to strengthen brotherhood and unity among the Macedonian peoples, whose leaders hold in their heart [name indistinct], national hero of the Bulgarian peoples liberation, but who do not forget to use the fascist methods of [name indistinct] to judge and denounce Albanian patriots in Macedonia.

TIRANA ARTICLE LINKS PEOPLE'S HERO, KOSOVO

AU191727 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1600 GMT on 19 May, immediately after its newscast and before the next day's program review, broadcasts a ZERI I POPULLIT article by (Irthan Bregu) entitled "I Did It for the Love of Albania," read by the announcer. The article is in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the attempted assassination of Victor Emmanuel III by people's hero (Vasil Laci). Among other things, the article says that such actions are "not new in the history of our country," and lists a number of such actions by Albanians from various parts of the country, including the killing of a "known massacrer of Albanian mothers and children" in Mitrovica, in Kosovo. The article emphasizes the brotherhood of these Albanians, stating that "they were all Albanians, had one heart--Albanian--and spoke one language--Albanian." The article also emphasizes a whole people were behind them and these actions were a constituent part of their struggle. The article goes on to outline (Laci's) struggle against fascism and his execution.

BRIEFS

FRG DELEGATE'S DEPARTURE--The representative of the trade union revolutionary opposition of the FRG, who took part in 1 May activities, left Albania on 11 May. He was seen off at the airport by Idriz Dhrami, secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 May 81 AU]

POLICE FORCE ANNIVERSARY--On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the police force, a thematic evening was held this afternoon in the officers' house of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The meeting was attended by veterans, serving officers, servicemen and other guests. The meeting was also attended by Fecor Shehu, minister of internal affairs. Various activities were also organized in various districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 May 81 AU]

SHEHU WORKS PUBLISHED--The first volume of Mehmet Shehu's selected works was published at the decision of the AWP Central Committee. This volume includes materials from the period 1942-1944. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 14 May 81 AU]

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS, DEPARTS

Meeting With Todorov

AU191458 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 May (BTA)--Today Bulgaria's prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, received the visiting here minister of foreign affairs of Angola, Mr Paulo Jorge.

Mr Jorge handed him a message for Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, from Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola.

At the ensuing talks Bulgaro-Angolan relations and some international issues were discussed.

Special attention was paid to bilateral economic cooperation and willingness was expressed for its further expansion.

This morning Mr Paulo Jorge and his Bulgarian colleague, Mr Petur Mladenov, resumed the talks started yesterday with an exchange of views on the international problems.

They expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the attempts of the United States and some of its allies to change the balance of forces to their advantage. The ministers pointed out that the latest session of NATO foreign ministers has not answered the proposals made by the socialist community countries for negotiations on detente and disarmament.

The striving of the socialist community countries to preserve and continue the process of detente and to outline concrete measures for disarmament, of preserving the existing equilibrium of forces on the lowest possible level, was underlined during the talks.

The two parties to the talks emphasized the necessity of solving the question of granting independence to Namibia in accordance to the UN decisions.

Discussed was also the situation in some regions of tension, and especially the situation in the Middle East.

Mr Paulo Jorge reported in detail on the situation in Africa. He denounced the aggressive moves of the South African Republic against Angola and the support rendered to the South African Republic by the U.S. and the other imperialist states. He said that the damage caused by this aggression in the last 3 years amounted to 7 milliard dollars and thousands of casualties.

The two ministers stated coincidence of positions on all the matters discussed.

Visit to Varna

AU191954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 May 81

[Summary] "Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, who is paying an official visit to Bulgaria, has arrived in Varna accompanied by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs." After visiting some summer resorts along the Bulgarian coast, the mayor of Varna, Khristo Yoshkov, gave a dinner in honor of Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge at the Golden Sands complex.

Departure 20 May

AU200838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] On 20 May Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, departed from Bulgaria.

At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, Minister Paulo Jorge paid Bulgaria an official and friendly visit.

At Sofia airport the Angolan guest was seen off by Minister Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ALEKSANDROV, BCP DELEGATION RETURN FROM WEST BERLIN

AU191955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, which had attended the Sixth SEW Congress in West Berlin, has returned home. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee.

COOPERATION WITH USSR IN OPTOELECTRONICS REVIEWED

AU151130 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 May (BTA)--The Bulgarian physicists maintain that Bulgaria will rank among the first countries in the world where the conventional wire-type communication links will be replaced by optoelectronics ones.

Optoelectronics offers exclusive advantages to communications: One single quartz fibre can serve to transmit thousands of phone-calls and tv programmes, enormous amount of numeric information, etc., at that with an excellent quality.

Actively helped by Soviet specialists, a national programme is being worked out in Bulgaria for designing and transferring into practice of light-conductors, optical cables and products of optoelectroinics, serving to transform the electric signals into light ones and vice versa.

Test "drawing" of fibres for light-conductors is being carried out jointly by the Communications Institute in Sofia and the Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Bulgaria disposes of abundant material for these fibres--quartz, which in quality is as good as the best one--the Brazilian quartz.

With the assistance of the Radio-Electronics Institute of the Soviet Academy, the first Bulgarian line for the manufacture of fibre-optical light-conductors is being designed at the Svetlina (Light) combined works in Sliven. Work is being done also in the field of metrology of fibre-optical connections. A bulgaro-Soviet project has been scheduled which provides for designing systems for transfer of videoinformation with the help of fibre-optical light-conductors, devices for fixing the parameters of light-conductors and their defects, etc.

Valuable assistance is being rendered by the united nuclear research institute in Dubna, which makes available to the specialists at the Electronics Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences an excellent base for researches into the problems pertaining to optoelectronics.

BNAU 34TH CONGRESS CONTINUES IN SOFIA 19 MAY

AU191952 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] Sofia, 19 May (BTA)--The 34th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union is sitting for a second day here.

The delegates who took the floor today stressed in their statements that the congress has turned into a manifestation of communist-agrarian unity.

Unanimous was the view that one of the greatest achievements reported at the congress was the enrichment and expansion of the joint work of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and its new content.

The chairman of the credentials committee, Mr Yanko Markov, read data on the composition of the 34th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

BCP SECRETARIAT ISSUES DECISION ON COMPETITION

AU152112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 81

[Decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat--read by announcer]

[Text] The Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee has adopted a decision on fulfilling the tasks laid down in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the Politburo May Day meeting with medal winners and frontranking workers and on comprehensively adopting initiatives announced in the appeal and pledge of the medal winners and advanced workers who participated in the meeting.

The decision points out that the great political and labor efforts, which were brilliantly expressed in the socialist competition preceding the 12th BCP Congress and the 25th anniversary of the historic April plenum, is being continued in implementing the congress decisions. At the May Day meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a remarkable speech that thoroughly and in detail described the methods and means of implementing those tasks [words indistinct]. The advanced workers were urged to set an example as promoters of progress as individuals who are involving and attracting other people and are assisting them in mastering knowledge, skill and mastership, so that they may achieve the results of the most outstanding workers. Once again the importance of competition was pointed out, its role in the development of socialist society was stressed. The necessity was emphasized for competition to expand on a larger mass scale. It should be transformed onto a level of fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the country's socioeconomic development for 1981-82 and throughout the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Highly appreciating the appeal and pledge of the medal winners and advanced workers, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the appeal will reach the heart of every citizen and will become his guiding light. The decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat stresses that Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech to the medal winners and frontranking workers, which developed and enriched the tenets and plans of the 12th BCP Congress, actually represents a practical program for the party, trade union, Komsomol, Fatherland Front, and other social organizations, state and economic organs for the further tasks of the party in leading socialist competition and for the mass propagation of advanced experience in order to enhance their economic, social, and educational role. On the basis of the concrete commitments assumed by the appeal and pledge adopted at the May Day meeting, on the basis of all reports and pledges assumed before the 12th BCP Congress and on the basis of the initiatives and pledges adopted by okrugs, branches and workers collectives to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, the decision demands the fulfillment and updating of individual and collective creative plans, engineering projects and counterplans at all levels, and that their timely and comprehensive implementation should be ensured.

The experience, the initiatives and the lofty commitments of the medal winners and advanced workers that they assumed in their appeal and pledge should be fully used in compiling the counterplans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

The comprehensive work to further expand socialist competition should be directed at consistently implementing the strategic trend to comprehensively intensify the national economy. The appeal of the medal winners and advanced workers that every workers collective should become a laboratory and school of advanced experience must become the cause of every leader, specialist and worker.

The party, trade union, economic and other organs must devote special attention to the mass application of all initiatives, advanced experience and new ideas, which have been confirmed by practical work during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and are of importance for the entire national economy, such as the initiative of the Burgas Okrug workers collectives called "From the great quality of everyone's work to the high efficiency of collective work without lagging behind."

This also applies to the initiatives of the Plovdiv Okrug to save material and energy resources and to expand the movement for the working people's scientific and technical creativity. The same applies to the Sofia intiatives to more widely link scientific research institutions and application links to production enterprises. It applies to the initiative of the chemical industry enterprises for the use of [word indistinct] technologies. The same applies to the initiative of the Blagoevgrad Okrug to achieve the best results and economic indexes in specialized branches and activities. It applies to the initiative of the Gabrovo Okrug workers collectives."Let us work to create conditions for increasing labor productivity in enterprises that are using our production." The same applies to the experience of Razgrad Okrug on the creation of a new type of labor organization in agriculture. It applies to the initiative of Kurdzhali Okrug that the achievements of advanced workers should be the standard of all workers collectives. It applies to the initiative of the collective of the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat complex on expanding joint international competition and to the experience of Ruse Okrug to produce more goods and services for the population. The same applies to the initiative and experience of Lovech Okrug to develop stockbreeding in mountainous and semimountainous areas. It applies to the initiative of Khaskovo Okrug to expand the trade network and improve cultural standards in trade work.

The best initiatives in individual branches, activities and territorial units should also be widely applied. The party committees and organizations are obliged to adopt measures to decisively overcome the passivity of certain economic and other leaders, who still think that the organization and leadership of competition and the application of advanced experience are duties of the trade unions alone.

The creation of every condition to broadly expand competition must be a primary duty and constant task of managers of economic enterprises and organizations, of scientific-research, engineering-designing and other institutions. All barriers must be removed that prevent the comprehensive application of advanced experience. Formalism in competition must be decisively abolished. Prerequisites and conditions must be used that are created by the new economic mechanism, the decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat states.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR--The fifth session of the Bulgarian-Soviet working group in the transportation sector closed today. The session discussed matters pertaining to implementing the transportation plan on freighting goods between the two countries in 1981, the work of the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat complex, certain trends of cooperation in road transportation and other operational tasks. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and Viktor Yefimovich Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Gosplan, signed a protocol on the negotiations. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 81 AU]

OFFICIAL VISIT OF CEAUSESCU, RCP DELEGATION

Festive Arrival

LD191218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president, arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit to the CSSR. The delegation consists of members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ion Patan, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and alternate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee: Petre Enache, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Miu Dobrescu, first secretary of the Dolu County party committee; and Ionel Diaconescu, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who joined the delegation in Prague.

The Romanian guests were welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the party's Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing commission, and other personages.

Working people of Prague, youths, and Romanian citizens living in Czechoslovakia gathered on the airport's platforms and accorded a heartfelt welcome to the members of the Romanian delegation. The welcoming ceremony at the airport was concluded by the marching past of a military unit.

Afterwards the highest representatives of both countries set off on their journey to Prague Castle. In the first courtyard, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak inspected the guard of honor composed of members of the castle guard.

Then a friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president, took place at Prague Castle. The talk was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD200916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] Nicolae Ceausescu, along with members of the party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic, today paid homage to the memory of the unknown warrior by laying a wreath at the tomb on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

The Romanian guests were accompanied on their journey to Zizkov Hill by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

In front of the National Memorial, the participants in this solemn act, during which a military unit with its combat banner stood a guard of honor, were awaited by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague party committee; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

After the national anthems were played, Nicolae Ceausescu placed a bouquet of red carnations, to the tune of the march, Fallen Revolutionaries, at the grave of the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and international communist movement, Klement Gottwald.

The solemn ceremony in the central hall of the National Memorial was concluded with the playing of the Internationale.

Official Talks Begin

LD191828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The talks between the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Gustav Husak and the delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Nicolae Ceausescu started this afternoon in Prague Castle.

The Czechoslovak side is also represented at the talks by Lubomir Strougal, Milos Jakes, Rudolf Rohlicek, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Vratislav Vajnar, and Lumir Hanak. The Romanian delegation also includes Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Petre Enache, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu and Ionel Diaconescu.

The delegations informed each other about the conclusions of the CPCZ 16th Congress and the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and about the details and fulfillment of these conclusions. They praised the results achieved by the Czechoslovak and Romanian people, under the leadership of their communist parties, in the construction of a socialist society. They assessed in detail the all around development of mutual relations and cooperation between the two communist parties and countries. Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu noted with satisfaction that the friendly Czechoslovak-Romanian contacts, based on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Romanian Communist Party, were successfully developing in all spheres.

A significant contribution to this was made by the implementation of the goals of the declaration, adopted at the highest level in Bucharest in June 1977, on the deepening of friendship and the development of fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic. In this context they expressed the interest of both sides in further strengthening and broadening mutual contacts. They dealt with the possibilities of all around cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural spheres, and in other areas

Both sides confirmed their interest in the implementation and development of the socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries and the long-term target programs of cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

The delegations exchanged views also on topical problems regarding the international situation and on the international communist and workers' movement.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of a sincere friendship and mutual understanding.

Dinner Given for Ceausescu

LD192006 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CETEKA)--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the president and the government gave a dinner here on Tuesday in honour of the visiting Romanian party and state delegation, led by Communist Party General Secretary and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Present at the dinner were Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the party Presidium, other party and state officials and leading personalities of Czechoslovak political and public life.

Husak Dinner Speech

LD192256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 19 May 81

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, delivered at Prague Castle on 19 May at a dinner in honor of visiting Romanian party and state delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ceausescu! Esteemed Romanian friends, comrades! Allow me once again to welcome to Czechoslovakia on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government, all our people and on my own behalf, the party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Your visit is taking place at a time when the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the foundation of their communist parties--those leading forces of the working class and the peoples of our countries in the struggle for socialism and communism. The people of our country also recently recalled the 36th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. With feelings of deep gratitude and respect we shall always remember the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the defeat of fascism in the Second World War and in the liberation of our country and of many countries from the fascist yoke. In the entire post war era it has been convincingly proved that the friendship, alliance and all around cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, and the community's firm unity, is the most reliable protection of the freedom and independence of our nations and their socialist development. An important role in developing cooperation and strengthening the unity of the socialist community on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is played by the meetings of the leading representatives of the fraternal communist parties and socialist states. In the contemporary world the strengthening of this unity is still more important and topical. The cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member countries is playing an evermore important role in coordinating progress in ensuring conditions of peace for calm creative work by the people and for the protection of the socialist system.

Likewise, CEMA is playing an evermore important role in the development of the economic cooperation between the member countries, in the mutually evermore effective mobilization of the resources of every member state and in the better utilization of the potential and powers which represent a powerful economic potential for the entire community. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is making an active contribution to the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and to its further improvement so that it [the activity] can optimally reflect the current conditions and tasks. We attach great significance to deepening and developing bilateral cooperation with the states of the socialist community. This also applies to the all around development of mutual relations and cooperation with the Romanian Socialist Republic. A lot of good work has been done in this direction in recent years.

Your present visit, too, dear Romanian friends, is new testimony to the firm friendship and successful development of comradely cooperation between our parties and states. We are happy at the memory of the visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation to the Romanian Socialist Republic 4 years ago, the friendly welcome we were given everywhere in your country and the meetings with the industrious Romanian people who, through their creative deeds, are developing their country in every way.

We are pleased that the goals we enshrined 3 years ago in the joint declaration on deepening friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between our parties and countries are being fulfilled. I am convinced that the present visit in Czechoslovakia will become a new and significant impulse for the further development of our cooperation.

The talks we opened today in an atmosphere of a sincere friendship and mutual understanding further strengthen this belief of ours. The talks have confirmed that we have a joint interest in further strengthening and broadening mutual contacts and Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation. Prerequisites for this are being created by the results achieved so far by us in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. We are going to follow these successes and we are determined to put more emphasis on the implementation of new forms of cooperation which will more effectively and on a long-term basis aid the fulfillment of the demanding tasks of development of both our countries. This mutual determination will also be emphasized in the documents to be signed at the close of your visit.

Dear Romanian friends, comrades: The people of our country are following with great interest the successes achieved by the working people of fraternal Romania in the implementation of the tasks laid down by the 12th Romanian Communist Party Congress. The development of the national economy, the construction of a modern industry, the raising of agricultural production, the growth of the cultural standards and education of the people and the strengthening of the people's social security testify to the fact that the Romanian people, under the leadership of its party is firmly following the path toward the construction of an advanced socialist society. We are sincerely pleased at your successes and congratulate you on them from the bottom of our hearts.

The Czechoslovak people, too, under the leadership of our Communist Party, are successfully following the path of the construction of an advanced socialist country.

At the moment, the communists and all working people of our state, have started defining and implementing the program for the further construction of an advanced socialist society approved last month by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The congress positively assessed the results achieved in the development of all spheres of social life and in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program of our party. In so doing, the congress was truly able to note that one of the decisive reasons for our successes was the firm link between the party and the people and the faith and active support afforded to our party's policy by the broadest strata of our working people. This is so because the policy of the party is in keeping with their very own interests.

The fulfillment of the goals we face in the construction of socialism will also be influenced in the period to come by the international situation, which especially, has deteriorated considerably because of the very reactionary forces of imperialism. It was, therefore, correctly emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that there was now no more important international task for the nations of this planet than the defense of peace. Towards this goal new proposals were put forward at the congress of Soviet communists, proposals for a peaceful solution to known international problems. This peace initiative delivered by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium met in our country with a warm welcome and full support. This initiative points out a realistic path to solving the most pressing international questions in today's world. Our state makes an active contribution through its foreign-political activity to the common struggle for achieving these goals, for the preservation of peace and for preventing the aggressive intentions of imperialism. [applause]

Ceausescu Dinner Speech

LD192332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 19 May 81

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic at a dinner given in his honor by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, on 19 May in Prague Castle; Ceausescu's remarks in Romanian fading into superimposed Czech translation--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak, esteemed comrades and friends!

I would like to voice my gratification at our visit to Czechoslovakia and to thank you for the cordial reception which we have received, for your friendly words, Comrade Husak, and I would also like to convey to you the warm brotherly greetings and the message of friendship and solidarity of the communists of Romania and of all our people. In the hospitality and manner in which we have been received we see the expression of the good relations and feelings of friendship, respect and (?trust) which our nations feel toward each other. We note with satisfaction that Romanian-Czechoslovak relations, which have long and rich traditions, are marking a fruitful development in all fields, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship between our countries. This is eloquently borne out by the fact that in the past 5-year plan the volume of mutual economic exchanges increased by approximately 70 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan. Cooperation and specialization in production have been expanded, scientific-technical and cultural exchanges have grown, relations between social and political organizations in both countries have developed. The basic factor in the development of Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship lies in relations of cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPCZ.

It is beyond doubt that the current level of the socioeconomic development of our countries makes possible an even more significant expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation, especially in a whole range of basic branches, such as fuels and raw materials, metallurgy, the energy industry, engineering, electric technology and electronics, the chemical industry, agriculture and consumer goods.

We believe that the comprehensive development of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation--on the basis of principles of absolute equal rights, independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, solidarity and mutual comradely assistance--corresponds fully with the interests of our nations in the speedier advance on the path of social and economic progress, on the path of construction of a new society and, at the same time, it represents a concrete contribution to the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in general.

The visit gives us an opportunity to discover new aspects of the life and activities of your people, the tasks of the working people of Czechoslovakia. As friends, we follow with interest the efforts exerted by the working people of your country in the development of the economy, science and culture, in ensuring material and spiritual well-being. We are sincerely pleased by the results which the Czechoslovak people are achieving, under the leadership of the CPCZ, in the socialist construction of the homeland and, from the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear comrades, new and ever greater successes on this path. We wish you ever more significant victories and results on the path of implementing the important targets set by the 16th CPCZ Congress which opened for your country new and broad horizons of progress and well-being in the advance on the path of constructing a developed socialist society.

Our people have concluded the 1976-1980 5-year plan with good results. It was a period in which the [word indistinct] industrial production grew annually by 10 percent and agric tural production by 5 percent.

On the basis of the results achieved in the development of the national economy the general well-being of the people has grown and real incomes have increased by 29 percent compared with the planned 18-20 percent. At the present time, all the people, firmly united, are fulfilling the resolutions of the 12th Romanian Communist Party Congress. They have started to fulfill the 5-year plan for 1980-85 and to fulfill the aims of the second stage of the program for a generally developed socialist society and for the advance of Romania toward communism.

We pay special attention to perfecting overall managing activities, to the implementation of the leading role of the working class in society, to ("democratic forms"), to the creation of the most favorable organizational framework for the participation of social categories in the elaboration of the domestic and foreign policy of the state, of the party, in the management of the economic and social life, to a constant examination of all questions and measures which relate to the way forward for our people.

We do everything in the socialist society which we are building in Romania to truly express the will and activities of the people so that it is built by the people for the people. We are aware of the fact that the results which every socialist country achieves in the construction of a new system, while successfully solving all questions which affect their own development by means of economic and social progress, are a concrete contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, to the growth of its prestige and influence in the world. They are a welcome contribution to the general cause of peace.

Esteemed comrades! In our international policy we proceed from the fact that two diametrically opposite trends are developing in today's world: the trend of the policy of force, supremacy and interference in internal affairs; and the trend of the policy of detente, independence and peace. The (?strengthening) of the imperialist policy of tension and war ever more seriously threatens peace in the world, the very existence of mankind. The nations of the world ever more resolutely oppose this policy, as do the forces of progress which are firmly determined to uphold their right for a free existence, independence, the basic rights of life and peace. We believe that the gurantee for liquidating the policy of tension and war, for stopping the deterioration of international life and resuming the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, lies in the strengthening of a united struggle by nations and revolutionary democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the whole world, in their ever closer cooperation aimed at a constructive solution to the big problems which we face.

It is in this spirit that Romania is actively participating in international life; in the fight of the progressive forces for social progress and peace in the world. We are developing broad contacts with all socialist countries. We are actively participating in the development of cooperation within CEMA and in realizing the targets of the comprehensive program. At the same time we are strengthening cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and we are implementing economic, scientific-technological and cultural contacts with all countries irrespective of their social system. A firm foundation of our international relations is to be found in the principles of equality, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantages, [as heard] nonuse of violence and the threat of violence; these are the only principles capable of ensuring the development of fruitful contacts between states, cooperation and world peace. Romania, as a European country, fights determinedly for the success of the Madrid meeting which will lead to a uniform implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki, to the convening of the conference on disarmament, to confidence-building measures in Europe, to more meetings devoted to security and cooperation on our continent.

We speak out with the utmost determination to stop the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and for a transition to negotiations on military detente within the continent. We hold the view that at the moment, stopping the feverish arms race is the most pressing question, especially nuclear arms which pose an increasing danger to the existence of mankind. All nations, all peaceful and progressive forces must make further efforts to achieve peace, to build a world without weapons and without wars. We must do everything possible so that the vast material resources now being used for armament, so that the wonderful discoveries of science and human knowledge may be totally devoted to the service of mankind, to the well-being and freedom of nations. It is also most important that there be greater determination in our efforts to resolve the conflicts that still exist in various parts of the world so that problems between states are solved only through peaceful negotiations, without the use of violence and military means. At the same time, efforts should be increased to eliminate the backwardness which still affects a large proportion of mankind, to establish a new international economic system and to solve all the human problems of our time. This requires the immediate (?participation) of all nations under conditions of full equality.

We are convinced that it is within the power of nations and of progressive forces to put a stop to the policy of confrontation and war, to ensure peace and international security. Romania is firmly determined to contribute fully to the triumph of this noble cause, to the policy of detente, cooperation and independence.

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, I know that our exchange of views during this visit will allow us to strengthen even further the cooperation between our two countries in the service of the noble ideas of socialism and peace, for the construction of a more just and better world on our planet. [applause]

CPCZ Officials at Dinner

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[Text] The most important domestic political event today is the visit to Czechoslovakia of the party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Here is a report on the progress of the visit from Petr Voldan and Lubos Lidicky at Prague Castle:

The CPSZ Central Committee, president of the republic and the federal government, tonight gave a festive dinner in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle in honor of the party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present at the dinner were the following: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Josef Lenart and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik and Marie Kabrehelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariet; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Miroslav Capka. Also present were departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal and the Czech Government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Central Committee of the National Front, and other personalities in our political and public life.

POLITICAL, NATIONALIST GOALS SEEN IN POLISH EVENTS

Real Danger

AU191207 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 81 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "In an Atmosphere Full of Conflicts and Tensions; A Laureate Who Is More Doubtful Than the Prize"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ONLY A FEW DAYS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE CONCLUDING SESSION OF THE 10TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION; AMONG OTHER THINGS, IT POINTED OUT THE REAL DANGER THREATENING THE COUNTRY BECAUSE OF THE DECLINE OF SOCIAL DISCIPLINE AND THE INCREASING ANARCHY AND ACTIVITIES OF DIVERSE FORCES WHICH ARE MAKING NO SECRET OF THEIR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INTENTIONS.

The concern voiced at the session was, deplorably, soon confirmed. The campaign of "Solidarity" bosses and their KOR advisers--KOR being an organization which in the last few months has systematically evoked a psychosis of hatred toward the state and public security--has found fertile soil in several cities in Poland. The events of the past few days in Otwock--where, after a justified intervention by the security corps against two rowdies (PAP stated that their blood showed 1.8 and 1.7 per mil of alcohol), the empassioned mob completely demolished the public security premises--such events should not leave Polish public opinion indifferent. SURELY IT IS NO LONGER ONE OF THE PROVOCATIONS THAT "SOLIDARITY" KNEW HOW TO FABRICATE AGAINST THE PUBLIC SECURITY CORPS--IT IS VANDALISM OF THE HIGHEST DEGREE. And how does one of "Solidarity's" representatives, Zbigniew Bujak, assess this "manifestation of civic freedom?" He said, "Solidarity considers the Otwock incident closed," adding that the "nature of the incident was neither political, nor trade unionist. There are simply a lot of unruly youngsters there." And to make it simply clear who is to "blame" for everything, he did not forget to add that, allegedly, the security officers had been too harsh in intervening against drunks and other people. Apart from that, why such an uproar if, as he stated, "the conflict was merely of local significance"? In concluding his statement he did not forget to stress that Jacek Kuron had also helped settle the Otwock incident--the man is a good teacher, Bujak said, and he and the youngsters understood each other very well...

Like other provocative actions, this one also registered the presence of Adam Michnik who, like Kuron, is one of "Solidarity's" advisers from among the ranks of KOR. It is particularly these two KOR representatives--whom Zbigneiw Bujak so warmly thanked for assistance in "settling" the incident--who are playing a truly "remarkable" role. WITHIN A FEW HOURS, THE TWO ARE CAPABLE OF "CHANGING" FROM BOUNDLESS HECKLERS, "KICKING" WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH SOCIALISM IN POLAND, INTO A "CIRCUIT JUSTICE" WILLING TO STAGE EVEN THE MEANEST SHOW JUST TO DISTORT THE FACTS ABOUT "SOLIDARITY'S" REAL AIMS TO WHICH KOR IS DRIVING IT.

A different opinion of recent events in the country than the one held by Z. Bujak (at present he is in Japan, together with L. Walesa, J. Rulewski and T. Mazowiecki) is upheld by TRYBUNA LUDU, which wrote this Tuesday in an article entitled "Enough," among other things: "The time has come when it is necessary to say categorically and unambiguously--enough! The day before yesterday it was Otwock, yesterday the Arena in Poznan. IF WE DO NOT BANG OUR FIST ON THE TABLE, THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW WE WILL CEASE TO FEEL SECURE, BECAUSE SOMEBODY OR OTHER WILL IMAGINE THAT THROWING STONES IS AN ATTRIBUTE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. This idea of 'civic freedoms' may drive us to such lengths that we will be able to return only with a black eye," the newspaper wrote.

In a situation in which extreme forces from among "Solidarity's" ranks have driven Polish society into an atmosphere full of conflicts and tension; when--through "Solidarity's" contributions--every day brings a rise in criminality and brutality and of the perpetrators' conceit, there now arrives a report from the United States which needs no comment: A REACTIONARY ORGANIZATION--THE AMERICAN AFL-CIO TRADE UNION ASSOCIATION, IMPLICATED WITH THE CIA IN THE PAST--HAS RECENTLY DECLARED THE "SOLIDARITY" TRADE UNION THE TRUE LAUREATE OF THE "GEORGE MEANY INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR MERITS IN THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS."

A golden shower of dollars, German marks, French francs and pounds sterling, which is now descending on "Solidarity" from the West, is not a reward for trade union merits. It is not to defend the Polish working people's trade union and social interests that "Solidarity" is being sent typewriters, tape recorders or printing equipment. Both the money and the technology are to serve, and do serve, the "Solidarity" bosses for subversive propaganda activities.

Even the course of the "Solidarity" delegation's visit to Japan indicates the true, current concern of Polish "independent trade unions." At the beginning of the visit, Lech Walesa was heard to say that "the trade union movement in Poland will develop like Japanese trade unions" and that he "had come to Japan to acquaint himself with their work." But even the tactful Japanese did not spare him the question whether "Solidarity" was expecting material assistance from the Japanese trade unions. APART FROM OTHER THINGS, WALESA REPLIED: "HE WHO IS IN A BETTER SITUATION SHOULD ALWAYS HELP THE ONE WHO IS WORSE OFF. IF YOU ARE WORSE OFF, WE ARE PREPARED TO GRANT YOU ASSISTANCE. AS LONG AS I AM IN 'SOLIDARITY,' WE WILL NEVER GO BEGGING," Walesa stressed. It is almost "pathetic," how quickly the "Solidarity" boss, famous for his simple talk, has adopted flexible diplomatic language. However, the so-called independent trade unions, or more precisely their extremist leadership that calls itself a trade union, will hardly use the assistance it might get in Japan to fulfill its immediate trade union duties. This is no secret for the people in Poland. The "Solidarity" boss L. Walesa himself was confirmed that fact. In replying to questions of a LE MONDE reporter, for instance, he no longer called "Solidarity" a trade union. He merely said, "it is a social movement, nothing else." He was right in one thing: AT PRESENT IT TRULY IS NO TRADE UNION, BUT A KIND OF "SOCIAL MOVEMENT" WHICH HAS OTHER THAN TRADE UNION AIMS--ITS AIMS ARE CLEARLY POLITICAL, AND ORIENTED IN AN ANTISOCIALIST DIRECTION.

Chauvinist Pressures

AU181425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 81 p 6

[Article by Professor Juraj Zvara: "Nationalism and its Relationship to Events in Poland; Boundless Negativism"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Professor Juraj Zvara, doctor of sciences, head of the scientific communism department at the CPCZ Central Committee's higher political college in Bratislava, deputy chairman of the collegium of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences for philosophy and sociology and chairman of the Czechoslovak Sociological Society, is the author of several monographic studies on the problems of the Marxist-Leninist solution of the nationality question. Let us recall at least some of them: He is the author of the monograph "The Workers Class and the Peoples" and co-author of the publication "10 Years of the Czechoslovak Federation"; among his significant studies one should recall "Nationalism and the Ideological Battle" and "The Nationality Development Under the Conditions of Socialism." We have asked Comrade J. Zvara to reply to the question about "Nationalism in the Concepts of Rightwing and Counterrevolutionary Forces." Among from other things, he stated:

One of the other socialist countries against which the current imperialist tactics of so-called "utilization of nationalism" is aimed, after it had failed in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, is the Polish People's Republic.

However, in Poland's case these tactics present a new VARIANT which corresponds to the international situation and the Polish hinterland. Imperialism is striving to coordinate the loud-mouthed chauvinist pressure on the Polish People's Republic FROM THE OUTSIDE by evoking and utilizing the nationalism inside Poland. In the effort to separate Poland from the family of socialist states and to liquidate the achievements of socialism in Poland, the NATO alliance, headed by the United States, has entered into a conspiracy with the bourgeois anticommunist centers, with the papists headed by the pope himself, and with the leaderships of several Christian-Democratic parties, within the framework of which there is no lack of personal effort by the reactionary Strauss. The leaderships of rightwing trade union centers which are loyally serving capital are also striving to "assist" Poland. This entire system of components, representing a kind of "vanguard" of present world reaction, is culminated in diverse Polish reactionary emigre lay and church associations in Western Europe and the United States, primarily supported by the large, clericalist North American "Polonia." This is where the material and ideological support comes from; this is where the special variant of counterrevolution, worked out specially for Poland, originates.

The slogan of former adherents of Pilsudski and of the reactionaries following them, who always strove to keep the Polish people in social and spiritual darkness, namely the clerical-nationalist slogan "Father in Heaven and Mother Polish Republic" [quoted in Polish] takes on a new shape, a clerical-nationalist and messianic shape, on the basis of which Poland should "show" the world a new variant of "national socialism" without Marxism, without internationalism and without the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the contrary, the "dictatorship" should be carried out by trade union bosses with the significant assistance and blessing of political clericalism.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE VARIANT OF TRADE UNION-CLERICAL STATEHOOD [ETATISMUS], ANARCHO-SYNDICALISM AND NATIONALISM is accompanied by a loud clamor about the interference of socialist states, and particularly of "Moscow," in Poland's internal affairs. It is used for making tension and armament more acute and for evoking hatred toward the socialist community. The imperialists are bloodily suppressing nationalism in their own countries, but they are recommending it to Poland. They are liquidating anarchism, trade union pressures, strikes and so forth by all accessible means; but these, too, they are warmly recommending to Poland. Even the church has a precisely defined place in imperialism--an AUXILLIARY one.

Self-evidently one can expect nothing else from imperialism; otherwise it would not be imperialism. But from socialism, and from the socialist rule in the Polish People's Republic, we expect something quite different. In the same way that the counter-revolutions did not succeed in Hungary and Czechoslovakia--on the contrary, their defeat, and particularly the LESSONS learnt from them, became one of the dynamic aspects of further development--the creeping counterrevolution in Poland will not succeed, either. Just as formerly in our country, so in Poland, too, reaction is striving to make use of the complicated turn of the party [obrat strany] in the entire structure of policy, of all the difficulties, shortcomings and mistakes, of the consequences of serious floods and a bad harvest, of the subjectivism of leaders who had to go, and so forth IN ORDER TO EVOKE A WAVE OF NATIONALISM; and, naturally, to achieve a "pluralization," that is the disintegration of everything on which socialist rule is based in Poland. Our own revisionists of 1968 also used to "dislike" the alliance with the Soviet Union and the Soviet experience. They accused socialist internationalism of being obsolete. They rejected the general and fully verified natural laws governing the building of socialism. They rejected such determining values and merits of socialism as the leading role of the workers class with the Marxist-Leninist party at the head, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the planned economy, the two forms of socialist ownership in cities and IN RURAL AREAS, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the realization of common socialist aims within the framework of the community of socialist states on the foundations of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

So-called "Solidarity" in the Polish People's Republic does not recognize these values, either; particularly not the internationalist ones. At the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Kania said about the imperialist chauvinist pressure from without--but this is also valid for the domestic nationalist forces that are concerned with driving a wedge between the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union and other socialist states--that "we will permit no one to disrupt the foundations on which the alliance with the Soviet Union and all states of the socialist community are based. This is the patriotic and international duty of our party and all its members."

Nationalism spread both with respect to Poland and inside Poland is making particular use of its other, well-known aspect--of COSMOPOLITISM. It is concerned, first, with the endeavor to UNDERMINE the Polish people's faith in the forces of their socialist fatherland and of socialism and to vilify all positive results in the new Poland--the results of socialist economy, the efficiency and advantages of cooperation with the socialist allies, and the results achieved in developing socialist democracy and social policy. We have here a BOUNDLESS NEGATIVISM. It is this negativism that is fostering the creeping counterrevolution. Within the framework of spreading cosmopolitism, the Western bourgeois democracies--that is, the bourgeois dictatorships--and the merits of the so-called consumer society, as well as the so-called advantages of cooperation and ties with capitalism are presented, on the other hand, in the best colors. The Polish people are offered other, allegedly more effective models instead of those offered them by socialism and by socialist internationalism.

Emotions are emphatically appealed to and everything that is connected with the petit bourgeoisie and with faith in its survival is emphasized, as is everything connected with the petit bourgeois ideas about the state, about democracy, order, discipline, patriotism, production, fatherland, national awareness, morals and the church. The anarchist, unrealistic ideas about politics and economy are supported; and they are also meeting with a response. This follows, among other things, also from the unbalanced class-social structure of Polish society. The social existence always precedes social and national awareness.

The very best Polish features have always been brought forth under the influence and with the knowledge of the workers class--that is, progress, socialist patriotism, internationalism, socialist humanism, all around social activity, the new dimensions and content of the way of life, and the socialist way of thinking, released of old influences. All great Polish thinkers have always proceeded from the thought that these features have manifested themselves in the Pole--in the past spoken of as a "peasant" [chlop--in Polish in original], the Pole from rural areas--only when he depended upon developed cities, on the workers class, on socialist large-scale production, on the socialist transformation of rural areas through large-scale production, and on the socialist cultural revolution.

NATO STATES' MEDDLING IN POLISH AFFAIRS REPORTED

AU181358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 81 p 7

[CTK report: "Important Espionage"]

[Text] Bonn, 14 May (CTK)--While the NATO states call for abstention from "all and any interference from outside in Poland's affairs"--at the same time they themselves are actually directly meddling in its internal affairs. According to a DDP [DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN-DIENST] report from Brussels, the NATO Committee for Military Planning had studied the records supplied by AWACS airplanes, which "had been put at NATO's disposal by the United States at the time of the aggravation of the crisis in Poland."

This DDP report refers to American airplanes that are specially equipped with electronic equipment for air espionage over the territory of Poland and other socialist countries. A group of these planes has been taking off from the NATO military air base in Ramstein, FRG, for several months. Referring to data supplied by the FRG's Ministry of Defense, the DDP agency states that the airplanes have carried out a total of 150 flights, in which they have accumulated information "about Poland and its environs." From on board the AWACS airplanes the information was passed on to the Bundeswehr's ground stations, where it was processed.

DAILIES VIEW ATTEMPT AGAINST POPE, TERRORISM

'Logical Consequence'

AU181356 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 81 p 7

[Commentary by Julius P. Loerincz in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "Attempted Assassination--Neither the First, nor the Last"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the shots fired at Pope John Paul II in Rome before the eyes of thousands of people have really stirred up the waters of the daily stream of events throughout the world, which is by no means calm as it is. And justly so, since, after the recent assassination attempt against President Ronald Reagan, this is already the second attack against a well-known and prominent figure in the Western world in less than 2 months. In this connection the commentators are asking: Where will the terrorism lead, which in Italy, Spain, the FRG, the United States and other capitalist countries is demanding its literally daily toll in human life?

The FRG newspaper LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN yesterday appealed almost in desperation for "fanaticism to be overcome and calm to be restored in the world." At first sight this sounds commendable; but in fact it is a kind of naive appeal from the mouth and pen of people who are unable, or even reluctant, to keep their feet on firm ground, in the midst of the reality that has given birth to the violence and terror. Or, perhaps, they consciously want to distract attention from it, and to shift the search for ways out of it into the realm of general appeals that solve nothing.

One of the Western newspapers wrote that this was a "pathological assassination attempt." Possibly somebody will try to prove that the perpetrator was not quite normal; but everything tends to indicate that he was indeed a "fire-tested" assassin, from the circle of the Turkish neofascist "Party of National Action." And here it is worth recalling that J. Hinckley, who tried to shoot Reagan, was also for a time a member of the American Nazi Party. Fascism, Nazism, rightwing extremism and other bearers of this kind of terrorism nevertheless have never been--and are not--the fruit of "pathological brains," as the West would so often very much like to prove; they are the product of the exploiting society which uses violence and oppression against the working masses; of the society, which provokes, organizes and conducts such wars as the aggression against Vietnam and other countries of Indochina; or the Israeli aggression against the Arabs, and particularly against the Arab people of Palestine. In other words, we have here wholesale terror as it were--as a state policy.

Assassinations and other forms of individual terror are, in that world, merely the logical consequence of the structure, of the way of life, of the prevailing atmosphere of th society. The attempted assassination in Rome was neither the first, nor will it be the last one. This is not a prophecy--deplorably, it is a statement of fact.

RUDE PRAVO On Terrorism

AU191401 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 May 1981 on page 6 opens a series of articles, headlined "Who Supports International Terrorism." In the first, a 2,000-word installment written by Dusan Rovensky and headlined "New Campaign, Old-New Goals," the author investigates the motives behind U.S. President Reagan's and Secretary of State Haig's statements charging the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with "training, financing and equipping international terrorism."

Rovensky views those "absurd accusations" as "an expression of imperialist policy aimed at undermining international detente" and "designed to discredit anti-imperialist and national liberation movements and the countries of real socialism in particular."

Rovensky then examines the connections between the current campaign on "international terrorism" and the Carter administration's human rights campaign, "which it follows up and complements." According to Rovensky, Washington needed the new campaign "to be able to implement its hegemonist policy under the new conditions" of the eighties. Besides, the Carter administration's human rights campaign "got out of hand and boomeranged" and the new administration had to justify before the American public its "support for the most reactionary regimes" (Chile, South Korea, El Salvador). What both Carter's and Reagan's campaigns have in common--in Rovensky's view--is that they "stand on feet of clay."

According to Rovensky, "the first and fundamental weakness" of the current campaign is the fact that "terrorism is a product and logical consequence of imperialism." It is, in the author's view, "an instrument of the bourgeoisie," the purpose of which is to justify the need for "strong-arm rule." To illustrate the argument that terrorism is a "product of the exploitive social system," Rovensky points to the "high degree" of terrorism in the United States itself. He refers to the existence of "explicitly terrorist" organizations in the United States--the Ku Klux Klan and neofascist organizations; to the "dozens of training camps" for "terrorists" operating in the U.S. "under U.S. patronage or with its acquiescence"; to U.S. support for "terrorist" organizations operating abroad--citing as an example PENTHOUSE magazine's recent revelations about CIA support for the Salvadoran "White Hand" organization; to the report of a U.S. Senate committee of November 1975 and its disclosure that "the CIA was organizing the preparation of assassinations of foreign statesmen and politicians, plots against governments and 'destabilizations' of regimes inconvenient to Washington"; and to U.S. foreign policy--the "interventions and aggressions being systematically committed by the United States"--which Rovensky defines as a form of "state terrorism."

Such facts--Rovensky says in conclusion--"prove guilty those in Washington who act according to the slogan 'The Thief Shouts: Catch the Thief!'"

The second installment of the series, a 1,700-word article by Jan Hrobar, published by RUDE PRAVO on 8 May on page 6 and headlined "An Accusation on Clay Feet," deals with the communist movement's attitude toward terrorism. Hrobar notes an "abysmal difference" and "incompatibility" between socialists and advocates of anarchy and individual terror, dating back to the time of the founders of "scientific socialism." The origins of this "incompatibility" lie, according to Hrobar, in the social structure of the advocates of terrorism, who mostly have a "petit bourgeois" background. They retain consequently the petit bourgeois "individualism" and "contempt" for and "distrust" of the working masses. "Scientific socialism," on the other hand, "puts its stake in the leading role of the workers class" and its "mass political struggle."

Terrorism is, according to Hrobar, "an instrument of reaction." He says, "Terrorism, no matter what its form, always has caused only damage to the workers and progressive movement. Could reaction possibly wish a better ally than leftist terrorism, which ignores ideology and ideological struggle as well as political struggle, condemns the workers class to passivity, provokes the public and diverts the broad masses from real struggle for their rights?

"Whereas the forces of socialism and progress have always been and continue to be resolute enemies of such leftist practice, reaction counts on it in its plans. And wherever the capitalist social base does not produce the needed advocates of terrorism, the lack is made up for by provocateurs or terrorist acts staged by police agents."

The communists' "firm, unchanging adherence to the Leninist principle of resolutely rejecting individual terror and assassinations" is also reflected in the socialist countries' practical policy, according to the author, who points out in particular their "condemnation of terrorism in the UN and at other international forums" and their "demonstrable willingness and determination to cooperate internationally to eliminate terrorism from international life.

The third installment of the series, a 2,300-word article by Frantisek Vychodil, published by RUDE PRAVO on 12 May on page 6 and headlined "Slogans for Crusades," polemicizes against what it sees as the Reagan administration's equation of terrorism with the "struggle for national liberation." The "hypocrisy" of this equation, according to Vychodil, lies in the fact that "the world public's general alarm over growing individual terror and violence is being taken advantage of by the United States to assert state terrorism as an instrument of exporting counterrevolution." The purpose of this policy is, in the author's view, "to turn events in the developing world into a test of strength between East and West" and thus "whip up international tension and cloud the atmosphere precisely at a time when the USSR appeals to the United States and its allies to negotiate on unpostponable disputed international issues and problems." He describes as a manifestation of "warped imperialist logic" that "any assistance, rendered by any socialist country to the national liberation and revolutionary movement is viewed by the strategists of imperialism as 'exporting revolution,' interfering in and violating the principles of peaceful coexistence" while "they overlook that precisely their attempts to impose on the nations 'conservation' of social relations call forth profound social upheavals." In this context, Vychodil cites the events in Iran and Nicaragua as cases in point.

Citing other examples of the "imperialist" ethics that make it possible for "oppressors to present the ideology of liberation from oppression as violence and terrorism," Vychodil refers to the U.S.' "frank admission of its part in the undeclared war against the Afghan Democratic Republic"; to U.S. dismissal of the PLO as a "terrorist" organization and its simultaneous support for Israel's "state terrorism"; to President Reagan's remarks about South Africa as a "friendly country" and the simultaneous presentation of "Namibian and South African patriots as terrorists"; to U.S. contacts with "UNITA terrorists in Angola"; and to the "expanding American interference and military aid to the antipopular junta in El Salvador."

One of the objectives of the Reagan administration's "so-called struggle against international terrorism" is, Vychodil suspects, to "create the atmosphere that the United States and the whole capitalist world are in danger" to be able to "justify a 'strong-arm' policy and intensification of war preparations." The author reviews in this context various U.S. military programs--such as the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force and expansion of military bases abroad--and views them as means of exerting pressure on "national liberation movements" and "part of the policy of exporting counterrevolution."

In the concluding passage Vychodil contrasts the attitude of the United States toward terrorism--using as evidence former CIA agents' testimony about U.S.-organized "secret wars, coups d'etat, abductions and murders of statesmen and leaders of liberation movements"--and the socialist countries' "principled" rejection of terrorism. He also reiterates his position that it is not "nations' just liberation struggle" which is terrorist but "actions against that struggle, be it in the form of directly exporting counterrevolution by means of overt military intervention, support for dictatorial regimes and sending mercenaries and gangs abroad, or in the form of creeping or camouflaged operations designed to overthrow governments that are inconvenient to imperialism."

The fourth installment of the RUDE PRAVO series--a 1,800-word article by Josef Hotmar, headlined "On the Wave of Neofascism"--is published on 15 May, on page 6.

The article reviews the shift to the right in recent elections in several Western countries and notes a revival of extreme rightwing ideology manifested in the activities of the "new" rightwing in many European countries. The author describes, in particular, the program and terrorist acts of Italian neofascists, Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari--NAR, noting that communists are their primary targets and that, therefore, "the Italian police are not in too great a hurry to interfere." Having noted that the recent attempt on the Pope's life also belongs to the category of rightwing terrorism, Hotmar calls it "disquieting" that the new rightwing's "monstrous theories that have already produced equally monstrous acts are promptly given publicity even by pro-government newspapers, flood hundreds of publications and appear more and more frequently on the screens of cinemas and television sets." Having cited Italian neofascist leaders' "public declarations" that "through terrorist acts they seek destablilization, the objective being to evoke insecurity among the masses and, consequently, to make the power apparatus--especially the army, the police and secret services--take action," Hotmar warns that terror paved the way for fascism in Italy, Germany and Spain before World War II.

HLIVKA'S ARTICLES ON CPCZ' INTERNATIONALISM

Second Installment

AU191330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 81 p 6

[Second installment of article by Ivan Hlivka, doctor of philosophy and of sciences: "In Solidarity With the National Liberation Movement; The Internationalism of the CPCZ' Policy"--first installment of series was published in the 14 May 1981 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pp D 3-6]

[Text] The increasing attractiveness of socialism is evoking irritation and anger among its enemies. The class adversaries are exerting, with increasing intensity, every possible effort to blacken socialism in Czechoslovakia and in other fraternal countries and to belittle the significance of its economic and social achievements. They are making use of a "psychological war" against us, striving in this way to undermine our society's high international authority and at the same time to torpedo the advance of the revolutionary process in capitalist and developing countries. The resistance set up against these attempts by the CPCZ and other Marxist-Leninist parties is particularly topical in the activities of revolutionary forces under these conditons.

In a Common Front

The CPCZ is devoting great attention to giving assistance to the national liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to cooperation with them. The CPCZ Central Committee report submitted to the 16th CPCZ Congress by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, stated that, "in the interests of strengthening the broad anti-imperialist front, we will develop cooperation with all progressive and democratic forces on these continents" and that the "international ties and friendship will be consolidated by us with all countries that have chosen the path of socialist development, and with the organizations and movements that are conducting a consistent struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the full liberation of their countries from imperialist domination"; he said that "the Czechoslovak people will always be on the side of the peoples fighting for freedom and independence and will support their economic and social advance."

New phenomena are cropping up among the developing states: the differentiation between them, between their sociopolitical forces is increasing. The progressive tendencies are encountering counteractions by reactionary forces and also enormous complications in the solution of problems that are connected with obsolescence, dependence, a dispersed economy and social structure, and linkage with the world capitalist economy, with all its crises and shocks.

Our party and country are striving to work so as to help the movement toward socialism become irreversible and overcome the serious obstacles that are linked with historical backwardness and other problems which crop up as a consequence of imperialist intrigues.

In the Face of Trials

In the last few years the steadfastness of the anti-imperialist unity of the developing countries has been severely tested. But there is no need to be pessimistic in this respect. This is testified to by the program of the new world economic order, directed against colonialism and the current forms of neocolonialism. This program was submitted by the developing countries. Backed by the socialist states, they have achieved the codification of many principles that are important for the developing states as elements of current international law, thus ousting the imperialist monopolies and states from certain key positions--for instance, some of the states are nationalizing natural resources; a new agreement on the statute of the Panama Canal has been adopted; and so forth.

The antagonisms between imperialism and the developing countries are so deep that they cannot be overcome by partial concessions or individual reforms, since the basic national interests of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries stand in sharp conflict to the entire system of imperialist hegemony and exploitation. The battle for national liberation is increasingly becoming the battle of working people in the developing countries for their social liberation.

Friends' Helping Hand

The 16th CPCZ Congress emphasized several times our party's principled support that is being granted to the national liberation movement, and the representatives of developing countries highly appraised this support. "Your party," the head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Yemen declared, "is our loyal ally, and your country is the internationalist friend that is lending support to our country and all progressive forces of the national liberation movement in the battle for the victory of their just cause, for complete national liberation and social progress and against the forces of imperialism, Zionism, reaction and racism. While your country offers us its hand in cooperation, friendship and support, American imperialism--as the vanguard of the world reaction--is striving to harm our progressive regime in the people's Democratic Republic of Yemen, because it sees in this regime and in the progressive system in Socialist Ethiopia, as well as in the countries of the Arab Steadfastness Front and the revolutionary forces of the national liberation movement in the areas of the Near and Middle East, an inspiration for the other peoples in this area to get rid of their dependence on imperialism and to strive to achieve national freedom."

Attempts Which We Reject

This question is of great political significance, since attempts have been made in the past--and obviously will also be made in the future--to drag the developing countries into the antisocialist front, or at least to give them a slight push toward the positions of "identical distance" from the two world systems in foreign policy.

The relatively new element here is the fact that in the past such attempts stemmed particularly from the United States and its allies in the NATO pact, whereas today the main initiator of this course is China. It must be added that this is exactly the reason why certain developing countries are letting themselves be manipulated to adopt the positions of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. "The imperialist states, headed by the United States," the CPCZ Central Committee's report to the 16th congress states, "are making use of Beijing's foreign-political stands for their own ends and plans against world socialism and the national liberation struggle of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The CPCZ resolutely condemns the attempts of imperialism and its allies to export counter-revolution to all places where the peoples have decided to throw off the yoke of imperialist hegemony; and it is also undertaking appropriate specific steps against this.

Last Installment

AU191331 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 81 p 6

[Third and last installment of article by Ivan Hlivka, doctor of philosophy and of sciences: "Loyalty to Leninist Principles: The Internationalism of the CPCZ's Policy"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At the 16th congress it was stressed several times that, in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and with the tasks confronting the world communist and workers movement, the CPCZ is actively contributing, and will contribute yet more determinedly in the future, to consolidating the unity and action ability of all current revolutionary and democratic forces.

The CPCZ Central Committee proceeds from the thought that the battle against imperialism is a complicated and lengthy historical process that requires a deep analysis of paths and prerequisites to advance the cause of peace, democracy and socialism in every specific phase; and that it also requires scientific substantiation of the strategy and tactics of revolutionary forces. Such strategy and tactics, which correspond to the current conditions and tasks of the anti-imperialist battle, are worked out by the communist parties; they take into account conditions in their countries, and all aspects and trends of strategy and tactics that bear an international character form the common political course of the international communist movement. The basic theses of this line are assessed, developed and specified at the international conferences of communist parties. The CPCZ is taking an active part in drafting them within the framework of the conferences.

The correctness of the line taken by the international communist movement in the battle against imperialist policy is confirmed by such facts as the growth of communist ranks, the expansion of the mass movement against state-monopolist capitalism, and the broad influence exerted by communist parties and other leftwing forces in an increasing number of countries. The line taken by the international communist movement in matters concerning the battle for national independence and social progress in the developing countries asserted itself, as did the movement's position regarding the fight for international detente, peace and cooperation among the peoples.

In the last few years the situation changed in favor of the revolutionary forces in many respects: THE COMMUNIST PARTIES AND THE WORKING PEOPLE'S TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS BECAME CONSOLIDATED; AND IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN THE WORKERS MOVEMENT ARE NOW SUCCESSFULLY FIGHTING FOR A BROAD SYSTEM OF POLITICAL UNIONS AND HAVE SUCCEEDED IN WINNING MASS INFLUENCE.

Complicated Tasks

Nevertheless, the capitalism of industrially developed countries still has great economic potential at its disposal, which is based on not-at-all-negligible standards of economic and technical advance and production effectiveness, exploitation of working people on the basis of the "most modern" methods of the growth of labor productivity and, last but not least, there also exist "old" and "new" forms of colonial exploitation of other peoples. These reserves are utilized to maintain a powerful repressive apparatus; to implement the tactics of social maneuvering--of partial concessions in favor of the working people, to buy the individual strata of these people and to ideologically brainwash the masses in the spirit of anticommunism and class cooperation. These and many other facts may explain the belated and irregular development of the revolutionary world movement in the capitalist countries.

In this connection the Communist Parties are confronted by an extremely complicated task: TO CHAMPION THE CLASS LINE IN THE ANTIMONOPOLIST BATTLE AND THE SOCIALIST AIMS OF THE WORKERS MOVEMENT, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME RESPECTING THE SPECIFIC INTERESTS, MOODS, AND TRADITIONS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ITS ALLIES. EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT SUCH A TASK IS NOT AT ALL EASY.

Certain figures in the communist parties in developed capitalist countries, particularly in southwestern Europe, explain this by saying that the communist party would "cleave" most firmly to the masses' interests and would win them to its side if it renounced its class workers and Marxist-Leninist line and became the vanguard of "all working and cultural forces," and if it were to concede a "pluralism" of ideologies in its policy. Apart from that they claim that the increasing variety of revolutionary processes must inevitably weaken the objective foundations of the communist movement's unity. SUCH CONCLUSIONS, WHICH TRY TO REPLACE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM BY NARROW NATIONALIST OR "REGIONALIST" THEORIES, ARE BASED ON IGNORING THE DIALECTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS, PARTICULARLY IN ITS PRESENT PHASE. THOSE DIALECTICS HOLD THAT THE GROWING DIVERSITY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS IS COUPLED WITH THE GROWING MUTUAL DEPENDENCE AND CONTINGENCY OF ITS DIVERSE STREAMS AND WITH THEIR OBJECTIVE RAPPROCHEMENT AND INTERLINKAGE.

When Are Forces Multiplied

The objective foundation of such unity is found, for instance, in the fact that the common enemy of all the detachments of the world revolutionary movement is imperialism, which stands against the revolutionary forces not only as a conglomerate of imperialist groups separated by national frontiers and conflicts, but also as a system with its own laws of logic. Developments in the recent period show that in spite of the deepening antagonisms between individual imperialist countries and groups of countries, an understanding [zvazok] of all groups of world capitalism continues to exist. The political and military integration of prominent capitalist countries continues; the joint actions of NATO countries in the military, military-industrial, economic and ideological spheres are being activated. Imperialism is very actively coordinating its policy on the international stage. In several instances the ties of the local monopolist bourgeoisie in this or that country with international reaction, especially with the United States, are becoming the main means to carry out anticommunist policy and to combat revolutionary changes. The Chilean, Portuguese, Greek, and even the Italian communists have rich experience in this. Under these conditions the interests of social progress categorically demand the cohesion and international solidarity of all communist forces.

"HISTORY CONFIRMS," Gustav Husak stated at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "THAT THE FORCES OF EVERY COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTY WAGING A BATTLE FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE'S RIGHTS--FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM--ARE MULTIPLIED IF THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF OUR ENTIRE MOVEMENT IS CONSOLIDATED."

THE CPCZ SUPPORTS ALL INITIATIVES AIMED AT INTENSIFYING THE UNITY AND COHESION OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT. IT IS CONTRIBUTING IN EVERY WAY TO THE POSITIVE RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS, MAKING USE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF INDIVIDUAL PARTIES AND COMPREHENSIVELY PARTICIPATING IN THE COMMON ENDEAVOR TO ACHIEVE THE VICTORY OF THE CAUSE OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND OF SOCIAL PROGRESS. THE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS ARE CONVINCED THAT THE FULFILLMENT OF CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED BY SUCH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AS THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1976, THE PARIS MEETING OF EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES LAST YEAR AND OTHERS, CONTRIBUTES TO STRENGTHENING THE UNITY OF THE COMMUNIST AND THE ENTIRE ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT AND ASSISTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION WITH ALL DEMOCRATIC, PROGRESSIVE AND PEACE MOVEMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS. IN THIS CONTECT IT WAS ALSO STATED AT THE 16TH CONGRESS THAT A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF PROBLEMS HAVE ACCUMULATED IN THE PRESENT PERIOD, PROBLEMS CONCERNING ALL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES; AND THAT IN THE CPCZ'S OPINION IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO JOINTLY ASSESS THEM.

In this matter our party's position is primarily based on the current needs of the revolutionary process, on the inevitability of the solidarity of all links of the world communist movement in the struggle for common aims, and on the need to coordinate their activity.

What Is the Truth?

The advocates of revising the principles of proletarian internationalism are referring to the enhanced significance of specific national tasks in individual communist parties' activity. But internationalism does not in the least preclude successfully accomplishing such tasks, or implementing national interests by every nation. On the contrary: Under conditions of a growing diversity of the paths and methods of revolutionary struggle in individual regions and countries, internationally coordinating that struggle and combining national and international tasks is of particular importance. In its own interest, the class adversary is trying to make use of what is, by itself, a natural fact, namely that differences in conditions under which fraternal parties work and differences in their curent political potential and their next targets and tasks also result in differences in their approaches to these issues or others. The anticommunists' goal is to worm their way into discussion about such matters and to attempt to turn differences into antagonisms, and antagonisms into a split. That goal is also pursued by the propaganda campaign around the term they themselves have dreamed up--"Eurocommunism."

TRUTH DOES NOT LIE WITH THOSE ADVERSARIES OF INTERNATIONALISM WHO CLAIM THAT PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM RESTRICTS THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMMUNIST PARTIES. FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE CPCZ AND OTHER COMMUNIST PARTIES, THE CURRENT UNDERSTANDING OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM INTRINSICALLY CONTAINS SUCH NORMS AND PRINCIPLES AS RESPECT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE AND EQUAL RIGHTS OF EVERY PARTY, NONINTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHERS, THE UNCONDITIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF PARTIES AND THEIR COMPLETE AUTONOMY IN DETERMING THEIR OWN POLICY.

Among the communist parties of various countries there can at times emerge differences of opinion, of approach to this or that problem. But Marxist-Leninists approach such matters from the position of internationalism, with the endeavor to consolidate the unity of the entire movement; they assess the emerging issues in a constructive spirit and not the other way around, as is done by revisionists and opportunists. The CPCZ unappeasably, consistently and on principle rejects the streams, opinions and actions that contradict communist ideology.

AT CONGRESSES AND IN OTHER FORUMS, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL ONES, OUR PARTY REPRESENTATIVES UNAMBIGUOUSLY EMPHASIZE THAT THE SOURCES OF OUR SUCCESSES LIE IN OUR PROFESSING THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD OUTLOOK, DRAWING ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE CPSU AND OTHER FRATERNAL PARTIES, AND BEING TIED BY THOUSANDS OF LINKS AND BY OUR ENTIRE WORK TO THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE.

"Our party's history," the 16th CPCZ Congress stated, "is simultaneously a great struggle for the creative mastering and implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism under the specific historical conditions of our country. Time and again it was necessary to resolutely resist various manifestations of revisionism, rightwing opportunism and sectarianism. Any weakening and disruption of the Leninist principles verifed by life always brought us heavy losses and damage."

The Generally Valid Laws

Such is the Czechoslovak communists' answer to the accusations levelled by certain so-called Eurocommunists and other opportunists; namely, that the CPCZ blindly follows the "Soviet model" of building society and that it does not bear in mind the peculiarities of our people's interests.

It is all the more important to correctly grasp this question since the rapid changes in the objective conditions of the revolutionary battle and in building the new society, which are typical of the present, evoke in some places a tendency to belittle the rich experience acquired in this battle by the victorious communist parties, a tendency to ignore the general laws governing this battle. These tendencies are most dangerous not only for the parties whose representatives are advocating them, but also for the entire movement.

THE CPCZ FIRMLY ADHERES TO THE OPINION, WHICH IS THE RESULT OF BOTH ITS OWN HISTORIC EXPERIENCE AND THE EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED BY OTHER REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES, THAT ONE OF THE BASIC LAWS GOVERNING THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM IS THAT THIS TRANSITION TAKES PLACE IN THE PROCESS OF SHARP CLASS BATTLE BETWEEN THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES HEADED BY THE WORKERS CLASS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE RULING BOURGEOISIE ON THE OTHER. REGARDLESS OF WHAT SPECIFIC FORMS AND METHODS ARE APPLIED IN REALIZING THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATIONS, THE MAIN QUESTION OF THE REVOLUTION WAS AND IS THE QUESTION OF POWER. IN EVERY SITUATION, THE REVOLUTION ENVISAGES THE SEIZING OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POWER IN SOCIETY BY THE WORKERS CLASS AND ITS ALLIES, AND THE DEFENSE OF THE POWER THAT HAS BEEN WON AGAINST THE ATTEMPTS OF A COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY RESTORATION. The validity of this logic [zakonitost] is not weakened even by the fact that under current conditions, the prerequisites for making use of peaceful, unarmed methods of combat, of the parliament and other bourgeois-democratic institutions by the revolutionary forces have increased. THE REVOLUTION CANNOT DEVELOP AND WIN IF IT IS NOT BASED ON ITS OWN POWER BODIES WHICH EXPRESS THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ITS ALLIES. The experience of Chile is a tragic testimonial of this.

As we know from experience, the diversity of specific historic conditions in the individual countries in which socialism is being built results in the existence in these countries of various forms of party-political structure of the society. Experience also shows very emphatically that, at the same time, the development of the socialist society under all conditions may be directed only by those sociopolitical forces which consistently express the interests of the workers class and other working classes and strata. "THE PARTY ALWAYS LOYALLY DEFENDED THE INTERESTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE AND EXPRESSED THEIR LONGINGS. THEREIN LAY, LIES AND WILL LIE ITS STRENGTH. ONLY THUS WAS IT ABLE TO WIN HIGH AUTHORITY AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE AND ALSO THEIR TRUST, AND TO BECOME THE RECOGNIZED LEADING FORCE OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY," Gustav Husak said at the 16th CPCZ Congress.

What Is Aiding the World Revolutionary Process

It may be assumed that in the future also, the transition of new and newer countries to the road of building socialism will yield an increasing variety of specific forms, paths and speeds of socialist transformations. It is quite natural and logical that the communist parties are striving to uncover, in advance, the specific peculiarities of building socialism in every country. However, at the same time, one should bear in mind that peculiarities cannot be the fruit of a combination of ideas produced by cabinet theoreticians; they are given by objective conditions and the logic of class struggle. Only loyalty to the basic theoretical principles of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, and its creative development on the basis of strictly scientific methods side by side with the analysis of social reality, promote the successful advance of the world revolutionary process.

THE CPCZ ALWAYS CONSIDERED IT ITS DUTY TO ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO CONSOLIDATING THE UNITY AND STRENGTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. IT PROCEEDS FROM FACTS THAT HAVE BEEN VERIFIED BY LIFE, FACTS WHICH PROVE THAT UNITY, CLASS AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ARE THE REVOLUTIONARIES' MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS IN THE BATTLE FOR SOCIAL AND NATIONAL LIBERATION, FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. THE CPCZ CONSIDERS THESE PRINCIPLES TO BE THE BASIS OF ITS ACTIVITIES.

THANKS TO THIS WE MAY BE JUSTLY CONVINCED THAT IN FUTURE THE CPCZ WILL YET MORE COPIOUSLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE BETTER FUTURE OF OUR FATHERLAND AND THE BETTER FUTURE OF THE WHOLE WORLD; THAT OUR PARTY WILL BECOME A YET STRONGER AND FIRMER COMPONENT OF THE MOST REVOLUTIONARY AND MOST PROGRESSIVE FORCES OF THE WORLD.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH CUBA OPEN IN PRAGUE

FL191641 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Prague--The 13th session of the subcommittee for scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and Czechoslovakia began today in Prague with the participation of representatives from both countries. The objectives of scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and Czechoslovakia for this and coming years as well as other matters of common interest will be examined during the talks. The negotiations are led, on the Cuban side, by the vice minister of basic industry, Manuel Aguilera, and, on the Czechoslovakian side, by the deputy minister of the Ministry of Technological and Industrial development, Antonin Mrazek.

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION, VETTER END VISIT

LD192144 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CTK)--A delegation of the West German trade union D.G.B. headed by its chairman Heinz Oskar Vetter ended today its official visit to Czechoslovakia made at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions and left for home.

During the visit, officials of the two trade unions briefed each other on their role and tasks, discussed further contacts and cooperation, and expressed interest in their further expansion at all-union and branch levels.

The two sides also considered topical problems of the European trade union movement, and agreed that cooperation between trade union organizations helps deepen mutual understandings and confidence. They stressed that efforts at detente, normalization and stabilization of East-West relations, at peace and worldwide disarmament are a pressing task of both trade union organizations.

The delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and D.G.B. agreed on the indispensability of workers' struggle against unemployment, inflation, supra-national monopolies and further improvement of living and working conditions. They agreed that mutual knowledge and good bilateral relations create a favourable atmosphere for their cooperation.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD201022 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Prague, 19 May (CETEKA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Women's Union was received here Tuesday by Marie Kabrhelova, Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat member and chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, at the end of its visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Women's Union.

During their cordial talks, both sides appreciated the level of cooperation between both women's organizations. Nguyen Thi Nhan, who is leading the Vietnamese delegation, praised their stay in Czechoslovakia (?and acquired) experience as stimulating and inspring, and highly appreciated solidarity and consistent help of Czechoslovak women for the women and people of Vietnam.

SLOVAKIA'S 1980 AGRICULTURAL RESULTS DISCUSSED

AU191011 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 16 May 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Exacting Tasks; Session of Slovak National Council Committees"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)--Yesterday in Bratislava the Slovak National Council Committee for Agriculture and Food discussed reports on fulfilling the 1980 state executive plan and on detailing and ensuring this year's tasks in the sectors of the Slovak Ministries of agriculture and food, and forestry and water economy. As E. Nemeth, Slovak deputy minister of agriculture and food, stated in the opening report, the agricultural results were favorable when compared with those of 1979. The 3,727,300 tons of harvested grain crops exceeded the 1979 harvest by 17.9 percent and represented the largest harvest so far. The production of leguminous crops was also very good, due mainly to the West Slovakia Region. It amounted to 71,900 tons instead of the planned 70,000 tons. Bulk fodder production increased 11 percent. The potato growers and cultivators of some kinds of vegetables and crops for industrial processing fell short of their potential. That is why the planned volume of plant production was fulfilled only 95.2 percent. The results achieved in animal production were more favorable. Compared with 1979, the food industry increased its production 2.7 percent but--owing to complicated climatic conditions and the resulting bad harvest of some staples--did not completely ensure the production plan and the plan of deliveries to the market. The report and the deputies' discussion focused on this year's tasks. Their fulfillment will be exacting, in light of the adverse climatic conditions in spring.

The 46th session of the Slovak National Council Legislative Committee also continued in Bratislava yesterday.

HAMAN ATTENDS OSTRAVA NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD201024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Today Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Ostrava Electoral District where he is a candidate for the post of deputy of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations. He attended the 19th plenary meeting of the Ostrova City National Committee which reviewed the positive activities of the National Committee organs during the entire electoral term. It paid a tribute to the work not only of deputies of the representative body but especially to the enterprise of citizens who significantly contributed to the results achieved in the development of this steel-making city.

In the afternoon, Comrade Josef Haman visited workshops of the Klement Gottwald Vitkovice iron and engineering works. He then held a meeting with leading workers and the aktiv of officials of the enterprise on the current, and primarily economic, tasks which stem from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND BRATISLAVA ART EXHIBITION

LD191348 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Today Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, visited an exhibition of the works of national artist Jan Kulich held in the House of Culture in Bratislava. Accompanied by Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek and Jan Kulich, they viewed with interest works of sculpture devoted by the artist to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ and its recent 16th congress.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES USSR'S YEPISHEV

LD191244 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann received the head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General Aleksey Yepishev, for a friendly exchange of views in Berlin today. During the meeting the military men discussed current issues of the international situation, as well as the further consolidation of the class comradeship and brotherhood-in-arms between the two states.

SCHEURER RECEIVES SOVIET SCIENTIFIC OFFICIAL

LD192120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)--Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received on Tuesday Kiril Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology for a friendly talk in Berlin. Dyumayev is currently in the GDR attending the 27th session of the joint subcommission on scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

They also discussed questions pertaining to the future intensification of research cooperation between the two countries based on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress, especially in the spheres of energy and material economy, the development of micro-electronics as well as the rationalization of technological processes. The talk was attended by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

ROSTOCK, SZCZECIN SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

AU181414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 81 p 2

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)--PAP announces that a 1-year agreement on cooperation and exchange of experience has been signed between Szczecin and Rostock in Szezecin. Both ports have been cooperating for years.

The treaty envisages, among other things, cooperation in the field of local economy. It includes tasks on the construction of memorials, civil engineering matters, water economy and environmental protection.

This year in Rostock a number of Szczecin artists' groups will perform, including the choir of the Szczecin polytechnic school and a folklore group. In Szczecin the youth symphony orchestra and groups of laymen from Rostock will be expected. There will also be numerous contacts in the field of sports.

HONECKER GREETS CPCZ'S HUSAK ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU161450 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. The greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party the SED Central Committee and all GDR communists convey to you, the Central Committee and all CPCZ members cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The CPCZ celebrates this significant anniversary as the proven vanguard of the Czechoslovak workers class and as a battle-tested detachment of the international communist movement, which is purposefully fulfilling its historic mission.

The successful building of the developed socialist society in the CSSR excellently testifies to the revolutionary changes of the world since the Red October, the great contribution of the victorious Czechoslovak workers class. As the 16th CPCZ Congress has convincingly manifested, the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the close affinity with the working people, the constant loyalty to proletarian internationalism and the unshakable friendship with the CPSU are the guarantee of the successful struggle of our fraternal Czechsolovak party.

The GDR communists are in close affinity with the CPCZ. For decades German and Czechoslovak communists have stood side by side in the struggle against exploitation, fascism and war. Today these rich traditions are being worthily continued by purposefully pooling the material and intellectual potentials of our states and peoples, by jointly solving the great social tasks and by the struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and for maintaining peace. Our parties are united by the common fraternal alliance with the CPSU and by the historical experience that this alliance guarantees our people's peace and happiness.

You may be assured that the CPCZ will have a reliable ally in the SED.

We wish the CPCZ Central Committee and all Czechoslovak communists new great successes in implementing the demanding tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress to the benefit of the CPCZ people.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON LIBERATION

AU151131 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism by the heroic Soviet Army we convey to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, all communists and working people of the CSSR fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

The Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, have made determined use of the historic opportunity offered by the liberation and have created a flourishing socialist country which is firmly anchored in the community of socialist states and enjoys high international prestige.

We wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, and all CSSR citizens on the important results in building the developed socialist society, results to which the 16th CPCZ Congress has again impressively testified.

On the stable basis of the achievements so far the highest forum of the Czechoslovak communists, which was also followed with great interest in our republic, adopted the purposeful continuation of the tested course. We are convinced that the working people of your country will embark on the new stretch of the path of social development with vigor and creativity and will further universally strengthen their socialist homeland.

Great tribute is paid to your country's contribution to constantly strengthening the socialist community and to implementing the coordinated foreign policy. In the unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries the CSSR is actively working in the spirit of the important peace offensive of the 26th CPSU Congress for securing peace and continuing the policy of detente in Europe.

We note with satisfaction that the fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism, is getting closer from year to year and is bearing ever richer fruit in all fields of social life.

It is above all the constructive, trusting cooperation between the two fraternal parties which has led to a new quality of the relations between the GDR and CSSR. It resulted in the fact that the idea of friendship has taken deep roots in the hearts of our peoples.

We are increasingly uniting our material and intellectual resources. This puts us in the position to even better solve the demanding tasks in further shaping the developed socialist society and to more efficiently contribute to strengthening the community of socialist states.

The successful balance of our collaboration confirms us in our confidence that the relations between our countries will constantly deepen in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977 to the benefit of our peoples as well as in the interest of socialism and peace.

We wish you, dear comrades, the communists and all working people of the CSSR great new successes, the best of health and creative energy in implementing the trend-setting decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in further building socialism.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT

LD151710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations, couched in cordial terms, to the newly elected president of the Presidency of the SFRY, Sergej Kraigher, expressing the firm conviction that the all-round friendly cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY will continue to develop and consolidate in the interest of peace, socialism and for the good of our peoples.

WEST BERLIN'S SEW HOLDS SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

Executive Report

LD161106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 15 May 81

["Report of the Party Executive to the Sixth SEW Party Congress"--ADN headline]

[Text] West Berlin, 15 May (ADN)--The report to the Sixth SEW Party Congress entitled, "The SEW in the Fight for Peace and the Rights of the Workers" emphasizes that the period since the fifth party congress has been characterized by hard arguments between the forces of war and peace and of progress and reaction. In these arguments, the SEW and its policy have proved themselves, even though there have been difficulties. Above all, the party has learned to intervene actively in social and political arguments.

[SEW Chairman] Horst Schmitt noted: "If there are a larger number of forces in our city now which oppose the anti-detente, antisocial and antidemocratic policy of the rulers, then our party is largely responsible. The SEW has contributed to this trend with its demands and proposals, which are guided by the workers' interests, and with its policy of unity of action and alliance."

"Since the fifth party congress the shortcomings of the capitalist economic and social order have become more pronounced in our city," Horst Schmidt emphasized. These shortcomings provide the backgrund to the deep political crisis which occurred at the end of last year and which led to the resignation of the Senat and to the early 10 May elections.

"The election clearly demonstrated that although the CDU did not achieve its real election target of gaining an absolute majority, it nevertheless considerably increased its share of votes. Horst Schmitt said: "The responsibility for the CDU's increased strength and for the great losses of the SPD must be shouldered by the SPD leadership, which has led our city into the morass of corruption, favoritism and neoptism. At the same time it has damaged detente and added grist to the CDU's mill by attempting to undermine the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. The FDP supported and endorsed this course and it, too, lost a considerable number of votes. With the alternative list a hitherto extraparliamentary movement is entering the House of Representatives for the first time."

Horst Schmitt said that the alternative list's success in the elections was a remarkable political development. It is obvious that the number of groups which are thoroughly fed up with the fossilized three-party parliamentary system has grown considerably in West Berlin. These groups, which are comprised primarily of young people, do not feel that they are represented by the SPD, the FDP or the CDU. The members of these groups have widely differing social backgrounds and diverse occupational and political experiences, concepts and ideals.

The success of the alternative list also demonstrated that "the electors' rejection of the parties tied to the capitalist system is taking place during a complicated period, that the search for politically new ways does not lead automatically to the left, and that, at present, anger and protest are emerging in the most varied forms," Horst Schmitt emphasized. He said that the SEW will seek identical views with the alternative list. It will support the alternative list's parliamentary activities, which support the ideals of peace and the social interests of the population, with extraparliamentary action.

The SEW's performance in the elections was not satisfactory, Horst Schmitt said. However, he pointed out that the efficacy of the SEW and its policy in practice is greater than that reflected in its share of the votes. Some forces close to the party apparently voted for the alternative list in the hope of speedier success. The SEW's election fight was made significantly more difficult by the anticommunist campaign and by the party's virtual exclusion from the mass media.

"But there is no doubt that our participation in the elections was necessary and that our election campaign will pay future political dividends. The election campaign helped us considerably to make the public more aware of the SEW's policy, proposals and demands. Our work politicized the election preparations." He emphasized: "As communists we must work wherever people seek to do things which are in their own interest. We must seek a dialogue and we must not avoid any effort in order to work inside alliances, promote alliances and take the initiative ourselves."

Regarding the main trends of the international situation, the SEW chairman said: There is no doubt that especially of late the aggressive imperialist circles, particularly those of the United States, have considerably increased their attacks against international detente." He recalled the fateful NATO missile decision, the neutron weapon threat by the Reagan administration, and the gigantic armament programs of the leading NATO states.

He emphasized: "These attacks make the fight against the imperialist course of confrontation and against the arms race, and for the defense of political detente and its expression in effective arms limitation and disarmament measures the foremost task of this decade. Life itself has appealed to West Berlin communists for new and more peace activities, greater involvement in the strengthening and expansion of the peace movement in our city, and for the development of our alliance policy."

The SEW is leading the fight for peace with great confidence and justified optimism, Horst Schmitt said. "We are optimistic because, above all, in the form of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, there is a powerful state and social force which wants peace and needs peace and which does everything in word and deed in order to save mankind from a new war."

The SEW chairman rejected the repeated lie of a threat from the East and emphasized that calm, firm and emphatic calls for peace are being made from Moscow and the other capitals of the socialist countries. "This is best illustrated by the action program for peace adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, with its concrete and realistic proposals for arms limitation and disarmament, for confidence-building measures as well as for the containment and removal of points of conflict everywhere." He added: "That is why, it is all the more important for our party congress to thank the Soviet Union, its Leninist Party and its general secretary, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, from the bottom of our hearts for this new peace initiative. It also encourages the peace forces of our city."

Horst Schmitt highly praised the role of the GDR as a firm bastion of peace and socialism at the seam of the opposing social orders on the European Continent. The 10th SED Party Congress convincingly confirmed that good and successful progress is being made in the first German socialist state under the SED's proven leadership. "We most cordially congratulate the citizens of the GDR, under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party with our comrade and friend Erich Honecker at the helm, on their successes in building socialism and on their pioneering deeds in shaping the advanced socialist society in the German workers' and peasants' stage." This example of real socialism is giving much strength and courage to the SEW. "It reconfirms to us that our loyalty to the socialist goal of the workers movement is on the right side of the barricade." The SEW's compass always points to solidarity with those countries in which the workers and peasants hold economic and political power in their own hands.

The SEW chairman stressed that West Berlin can only have a secure future in conditions of a secure peace. Therefore, there is nothing more important for the peace-loving, democratic and leftwing forces of this city than to give increased emphasis to their desire for the continuation and deepening of international detente through their own activities and through joint and parallel actions.

The people of West Berlin expect the House of Representatives to at last raise its voice against the NATO missile decision and the United States neutron bomb threat, Horst Schmitt said. "The Quadripartite Agreement and its central regulation, according to which West Berlin is not part of the FRG and may not be governed by it, must be respected without exception or reservation. All attempts to subordinate our city to NATO politics must end."

The speaker said that improved relations between West Berlin and the GDR are especially important for peace and the people.

Horst Schmitt continued: "Of course, everybody knows that progress has been made in this important area since our fifth party congress. But how many opportunities were missed by the rulers and governors by obstinately insisting on defunct revanchist doctrine, by making unrealistic demands on the GDR, and by unlawfully attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of this sovereign, socialist German state.

"Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the 10th SED Congress once again affirmed the GDR's willingness to negotiate with the senate on questions of joint interest and to strive for solutions which are beneficial for both sides.

"The GDR Government recently offered concrete proposals to the senate on negotiations about the city railway issue, energy supplies, maintenance of the Staaken border crossing and other problems which are important for West Berliners."

Horst Schmitt said: "Together with broad circles of the population, our party expects a positive response from the senate to the GDR's offers and proposals. We are wholeheartedly in favor of the development and expansion of the treaty policy with the GDR. This benefits man, serves peace and is of decisive importance for the viability of our city."

In the economic and social part of the report the chairman of the SEW underlined his party's firm resolve to concentrate on the development of the struggle against shifting the burdens of the capitalist crisis onto the workers, and to defend the social and democratic rights of the workers and population. The SEW chairman said: "This crisis has marked the end of the 'fat years' of the capitalist economic system of our city. It has introduced a phase of economic weakness in which high finance's entire economic and political strategy is directed more and more openly against the social achievements of the working people and against their social and democratic rights. This is made clear by the continuing mass unemployment and the growing toughness of the employer federations in wage negotiations, profiteering, the deteriorating housing situation, cuts in education, social and health sectors, and the overt and covert undermining and curtailment of democratic workers' civil rights."

The SEW chairman said that increasing resistance by the workers against the socio-reactionary course of the ruling circles is making itself felt. "In defiance of high finance the solidarity of the workers has grown, especially under crisis conditions, and not least because of the work of our party," he said. Great campaigns against mass dismissals and plant closures have taken place. The employer federations' intention to force upon the workers and their trade unions wage terms involving losses of real income is meeting increasing resistance. The young generation is especially hard hit by the excessive craving for profits of firms and banks, and by the senate policy which is aligned to serve banking and commercial interests.

The SEW chairman found harsh words for the capitalist housing policy. He emphasized that the SEW, during the period covered by the report, did everything to promote joint campaigns by those who are affected by the antisocial housing policy. This line of cooperation will continue to be the party's guiding principle.

During the period covered by the report the SEW was confronted by new challenges, complicated problems as well as anticommunist and revisionist attacks, Horst Schmitt noted. It withstood this test. Since the fifth party congress, the party has gained 1,328 new members and 29 new party groups, including 28 enterprise groups which have been formed. The objective now is to strengthen the SEW ideologically, politically as well as numerically. Therefore, the party executive proposes to the party congress to set up a party detachment in order to win new members, especially among the working class and young.

The SEW chairman emphasized that the joint responsibility of the West Berlin communists for the unity and cohesion of the party remains great. At the same time he affirmed the SEW's loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism and concluded: "With our sixth party congress we are setting ourselves great tasks for the 1980's. We are doing this in the awareness of our responsibility for the peace and vital interests of the population of our city."

Neumann, Voss Attend

LD151721 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] West Berlin--The Sixth Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) Congress opened this evening in the traditional Neue Welt assembly place. The 3-day discussions are being attended by 605 delegates, who welcomed deputations of numerous fraternal parties with loud applause. The SED Central Committee delegation is led by Alfred Neumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo, and that of the CPSU by August Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvia CP Central Committee.

Discussions during the first day will center on the report of the party executive "The SEW in the Struggle for Peace and the Rights of the Workers," to be given by party Chairman Horst Schmitt. The subject of Saturday's debate is the political platform "The SEW and the Demands of the 1980's" which, following thorough discussion by the members, is before the party congress for decision.

Neumann Speech

AU200951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 81 p 6

["Greetings Address by Alfred Neumann, Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at the Sixth Congress of the West Berlin SEW" in Berlin on 16 May]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed delegates to the Sixth SEW Congress;

It is from the socialist worker-peasant state, from the GDR, that I convey the greetings of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, our Comrade Erich Honecker, to the delegates to the party congress, as well as to all members of your party and to the progressive peace-loving population of West Berlin.

Our delegation follows the deliberations of your party congress with great interest. The determination with which you are committing yourselves to the cause of peace is particularly impressive. We hold the same view that you do: There is no more important issue than preserving peace, because all political, social and ideological problems are inseparably linked with the struggle to preserve peace.

Consistently Against NATO's Missile Policy

Peace on our continent has been seriously threatened by the fateful NATO decision to deploy new U.S. missile weapons in Western Europe.

These new dimensions of military and ideological preparations for war, stirred up by the United States, threaten the entire European civilization, and hence also Berlin. Regardless of where we live or reside--such an inferno must be prevented. We must untiringly struggle for peace with all the strength of our heart. it is only possible for life to be triumphant if a road of resolute resistance to the imperialist policy of preparations for war is taken.

The militaristic U.S. forces are whipping up intensified armaments with rabid consistency, and at the same time are reducing social expenditures; they are attacking detente and endangering the peaceful cooperation among countries and peoples; U.S. imperialism vociferously propagates its policy of strength and is pushing for military superiority; it disregards the fundamental rights and wishes of other nations and does not have a care for the principle of equal security among countries, because it has assumed the role of a reactionary world gendarme.

Realizing the dangerous consequences of such changes in the international arena, the 10th SED Congress decided to do everything possible within our power to ban the danger of war, to put NATO's nuclear weapons policy in its place and to consolidate international security.

The 40th anniversary of the criminal attack by German imperialism on the Soviet Union is on 22 June. That war, which exacted immense sacrifices, ended here in Berlin, where it began, with the unconditional surrender of Fascist Germany.

The GDR has drawn the necessary lessons from World War II. Loyal to the people's interests and to international obligations it has exterminated militarism and Nazism on its territory and has created firm guarantees for our citizens' lives.

In the GDR we pursue a consistent peace policy and are combining steps for ensuring peace with the required measures to safeguard national security. Our party and the GDR Government unreservedly support the life-giving action program for peace announced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. In an inviolable militant partnership with the Soviet Union, the main force of peace, we are fulfilling our mission as an outpost of socialism and peace in Europe's heart.

The Quadripartite Agreement--An Element of Detente

Your party chairman, our friend and comrade Horst Schmitt, has mentioned the GDR's readiness for negotiations with the (West) Berlin Senat. Our government has already submitted constructive proposals for it. Just like you, dear comrades--let me say this quite clearly--we hope that West Berlin and its residents are able to live quietly and normally. We always display our good will in this spirit. But the good will of the other side is also required to develop normal relations between the GDR and the (West) Berlin Senat.

It is a truism that has time and again been reaffirmed by facts in the past few years: All the attempts to treat West Berlin as a land of the Federal Republic, to violate the Quadripartite Agreement or even to interest it extensively harms normal relations and ultimately the interests of the permanent residents of West Berlin also. We therefore emphasize: The Quadripartite Agreement, which will be in existence for 10 years in September, is an important component of the European detente process.

All the more there is ample reason to see to it that this important agreement is strictly and completely observed. What we would like to advise is mustering political realism and commonsense and preventing this agreement from being burdened by the enhancement of the FRG's presence or by West Berlin's misuse as a base for hostile activities against the socialist order.

The Purport of Socialism: The People's Well-Being

Comrade delegates:

Naturally the GDR people can only implement the demanding objectives that we discussed and adopted at our 10th party congress if there is peace.

That is why socialism and peace form a unity. We realize only too well that to you, who work and struggle here under capitalist conditions, the successes of real socialism convey new strength and even deeper conviction. You may believe us: We shall not spare our strength under the complicated international conditions to consistently implement the policy aimed at the people's well-being.

The decisions of our party and government about the planned development of the national economy, health and social services and about cultural development until 1985 imply that we will continuously and steadily advance in the coming 5 years as well.

Production and productivity shall continue to grow dynamically. These are the prerequisities for the material and cultural living standard of the GDR people to rise step by step in the future. It is in keeping with the spirit of socialism, thus it is written, in our party program.

It is precisely because socialist conditions prevail in the GDR that rationalization, microelectronics and industrial robots do not deprive anybody of his work and bread. Instead, they improve working and living conditions. In our republic each workingman is always assured a job in keeping with his capabilities. Each youth receives an apprenticeship and nobody need be afraid of an insecure future. We keep rents low, prices of essential goods stable and public fees and rates unchanged. In our country each apartment, even the newly built and remodeled ones, is a social apartment in the best meaning of the word, with rents which total M0.90 to M1.20 per square meter.

All these and many other gains are typical of our real socialism. No capitalist state is able to do that. It is reaffirmed in the GDR that the workers freed from capitalist oppression are very well able to manage the economy and state. Our party has learned how to successfully fashion the cause of socialism--it knows how to increasingly better use the advantages inherent in socialism for the people's benefit by means of its increasing affinity with the working people.

I hardly need to inform you about the development of the GDR capital of Berlin. You know from your own experience how our capital, together with socialism, is flourishing.

Yes comrades, if socialism is advancing in our country well, it is due to the fact that under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, the workers class--together with the cooperative peasants and the intelligentsia--firmly holds the power in its hands and does not permit anybody to cast any doubts on it.

On 14 June we will elect our supreme state power organs. The joint list of candidates of the GDR National Front will receive the unreserved support of the population entitled to vote in the towns and villages. The elections will turn into another powerful display of our people's political and moral unity.

The SEW's Words and Deeds Are Greatly Important

Dear comrades:

Your party congress is an important event in your party's life. It is precisely at a time in which the crisis of capitalism and economic, social and political conflicts are worsening in West Berlin and when many people--chiefly youths--are seeking new ways, and that the SEW's words and deeds are acquiring particular significance. You command--as we see here--many proven comrades who selflessly and militantly commit themselves to the party's policy.

We would like to give something of our experience to the young generation, to the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth League: We, the older generation, also had to learn how to struggle subbornly--successes in the class struggle did not come to us as a present. Marxism-Leninism constitutes reliable instruction for action. You, today's youth, have a political future before you that belongs to the working people. This is not sheer optimism, it is the conviction and understanding of the development laws of social life, of the international power relationship that has developed. You should always stick to an unshakable party and class consciousness, to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Permit me in conclusion to cordially congratulate you on the clear-cut political orientation contained in the accountability report of the party Presidium and in the documents of your sixth party congress.

Long live the SEW!
Long live our fraternal combat alliance between the SED and the SEW!
Long live Marxism-Leninism!
Long live peace and socialism!

Neumann Attends Ceremony

LD181016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] West Berlin, 17 May (ADN)--The delegation of the 16 fraternal parties which attended the Sixth SEW Party Congress on Sunday honored the memory of the victims of fascism in a wreathlaying ceremony at the Ploetzensee Memorial. SED Central Committee Delegation was led by Alfred Neumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo. The delegations then visited the former execution place in Ploetzensee.

SEW Changes Reunification Views

LD181030 Hamburg DPA in German 1323 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (DPA)--The Communist Socialist Unity Party [SEW] of West Berlin has now struck out passages mentioning the reunification of Germany from its "Principles and Aims". A new draft to this effect was unanimously passed by the 425 delegates on Sunday at the close of the sixth SEW Congress in Berlin. The earlier declaration mentioned a "struggle for peace and reunification" where a "reunited Germany" could only be a "democratic, peaceloving state." The SEW gained 0.7 percent of the votes in the Berlin elections.

STATE BORDER VIOLATION INCIDENTS REPORTED

Car Accident

AU181225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On 13 May 1981 a car, coming from Berlin (West) crossed the state border in the area of the Koenigs Wusterhausen Kreis and caused an accident on GDR sovereign territory. The driver suffered minor injuries and was given immediate medical assistance. In order to clear the details of the border violation he was handed over to the GDR authorites.

After the GDR authorities had examined the details of the border violation, the person was handed over to West Berlin.

Unidentified Pedestrian

AU181228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On 14 May 1981 a man, coming from Berlin (West), violated the GDR state border in the Nauen Kreis area. The man was detained. He did not have any identification papers on him The GDR authorities are examining his identity and the details of the border violation.

DATE SET FOR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ELECTIONS

LD181834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN)--The GDR Electoral Commission confirmed today the joint election proposal of the GDR National Front for People's Chamber elections on 14 June 1981. The body, led by its Chairman Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held its second session in Berlin today.

The chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission said that the election proposal is an impressive document of the common objectives and means of all parties and mass media working together in the National Front. Paul Verner emphasized that the election appeal by the National Council of the National Front has been echoed strongly everywhere and has led to new initiatives to complete successfully the tasks for the 1980's as expounded by Erich Honecker at the 10th party congress and to go the ballot boxes with plans fulfilled.

So far the election movement has clearly shown the identity of word and deed, the firm alliance, of workers and their socialist fatherland, the GDR, Verner affirmed.

Referring to the trusting and thorough examination of candidates that has taken place over the past weeks, the chairman of the Electoral Commission said: "These examinations have been a convincing expression of true socialist democracy."

A total of 680 candidates was nominated for the People's Chamber, and 4,153 candidates for the district assemblies of the GDR capital, Berlin, and the regional assemblies.

During the present electoral stage, which is marked by the rendering of accounts by the deputies and the introduction of candidates, the objective is to achieve further impetus for the democratic movement throughout the country in order to implement the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress to which all parties and mass organizations, united in the National Front, have given their consent, Verner said. Of special import is trusting and open dialogue with the citizens.

The objective now, Paul Verner said, is to work intensively during the remaining few weeks until the elections in the spirit of the election appeal and to do everything possible to make the 14 June elections a unanimous declaration of loyalty for the candidates of the National Front.

The electoral commission adopted a directive for the preparation and execution of the election itself and the determination of the election results on 14 June 1981.

Candidates List Submitted

LD151656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 May (ADN)--Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, handed the list of National Front joint candidates for the People's Chamber elections to be held on 14 June 1981 to Paul Verner, chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission, in Berlin today. Also present were deputy chairmen of the Electoral Commission Joachim Herrmann and Werner Kirchhoff and secretary of the Electoral Commission, Dr Hans-Joachim Semler.

Prof Dr Correns stressed that the parties and mass organizations of the democratic block had combined their proposals to form the joint list of candidates of the National Front.

On behalf of the Electoral Commission, its chairman, Paul Verner, expressed heartfelt thanks for the submission of the joint list of candidates. He said he is certain that the candidates, who had been put forward in accordance with the electoral regulations, were proven representatives of the people who, as the election appeal says, deserve the trust of all voters.

Paul Verner also expressed the conviction that citizens from all classes and strata contained in the joint list of candidates would employ their knowledge, abilities and creativity to implement the aims set by the 10th SED Congress and as outlined in the election appeal of the GDR National Front for the benefit of the people and for safeguarding peace.

Paul Verner noted that the list of candidates is again a visible expression of socialist democracy in the GDR. In accordance with electoral legislation the Electoral Commission will check and confirm the submitted joint list of candidates prior to its publication.

Tisch Election Speech

LD181838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN)--People's Chamber Deputy Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB, held discussions with voters on Monday. Speaking to workers at the Warnow shipyward in Rostock-Warnemuende, where he is the constituency's leading candidate, he praised the fact that the shipyard workers have met their export commitments punctually for years and have provided high quality work.

By pledging their faith in the National Front candidates on 14 June, Harry Tisch stressed, everyone is voting for the continuation of the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. Everything for the well-being of the people and for people's happiness also means developing socialist democracy even more strongly in the plants.

Krolikowski, Wyschofsky Speeches

LD181950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Werner Krolikowski, SED Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the workers of the Ernst Thaelmann heavy engineering combine in Magdebug on Monday. He is the leading candidate of Constituency No 51 in Magdeburg for the People's Chamber.

A combined small-section looping rolling line in the Algerian town of El Hadjar and the continuous looping rolling line at the Brandenberg steelworks in Potsdam Bezirk, are the most recent examples of the achievements of the Thaelmann workers. At an election meeting Werner Krolikowski recalled that this, the GDR's largest heavy engineering plant, received the name of the unforgotten leader of the German working class 30 years ago and has done it honor ever since. Seventy percent of the products serve the GDR's foreign trade development. "It is worthwhile working jointly to do everything for the people's happiness," the top candidate confirmed.

Minister for the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky met his voters on Monday at the Piesteritz nitrogen works in Halle Bezirk.

Naumann Marzahn Speech

LD162238 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive of Berlin, had cordial meetings with people living in the District of Marzahn. The leading candidate of Constituency No 3 for the People's Chamber is a guest of the festival "Marzahner Fruehling" which is taking place this year in the largest new housing area in the GDR.

In friendly conversations the Marzahn people reported on new initiatives for competition in accordance with the 10th SED Congress. They stressed that in their district the successes of the main task in its unity of economic and social policies were of immediate relevance to everyone. To date, apartments for over 40,000 people have been built in the new housing area; during this year the 20,000th apartment is to be completed.

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDENT CORRENS DIES 18 MAY

DW181255 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1214 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front, died today at the age of 85. This was announced in deep mourning by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front.

Leaders' Condolences

LD191106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0953 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 May (ADN)--The representatives of the GDR parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, deputations from enterprises and institutions, associations and scientific establishments as well as the head of diplomatic missions today mourned the death of Prof Dr Erich Correns. They offered their condolences at the National Council building in Thaelmannplatz, Berlin, where Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front and member of the GDR Council of State, who died on Monday aged 85, worked for many years.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, members of the Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Joachim Herrmann and Paul Verner, secretaries of the Central Committee, expressed their heartfelt sympathy at the painful loss which the socialist people's movement has suffered.

GST STRIVES FOR IMPROVED PREMILITARY TRAINING

DW151012 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1301 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The Central Executive Committee of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] at its ninth meeting in Neuenhagen today decided to direct attention towards a new increase in performance in premilitary training. As was pointed out by the committee's chairman, Lt Gen Guenter Teller, the political stance, the knowledge and the abilities of the soldiers of tomorrow are the decisive criteria for judging the contribution of the GST to the strengthening of socialist national defense.

In a greeetings message to the SED Central Committee, the society's Central Executive Committee stresses that the policy for the well-being of the people and peace pursued by the party of the working class meets with the full approval of GST members and young people undergoing premilitary training.

ZINC RESIDUE RECYCLING PROVES SUCCESSFUL

DW191225 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Rosi Ebner report on Zinc reclamation in the GDR]

[Summary] Geologists proved long ago that "that is no zinc in our territory." This, mind you, is true for the situation underground. "Prospecting" above ground is profitable.

The GDR produces zinc sludge as a waste product of many chemical plants such as, for example, the Siegfried Raedel synthetic silk factory in Pirna. "A collective of innovators there headed by Dr Popp succeeded in reclaiming 200 tons of zinc within a year." This bit of news will make people sit up and listen when they learn that this is the "equivalent of $150,000."

This method of recycling valuable materials is not employed by the Fuerstenwalde lithopone plant which produces latex paints. The byproduct of lithopone needed for the production of latex paint is zinc sludge from which 650 tons of pure zinc "could be extracted each year." For the time being the plant dumps the zinc sludge on a depot where about 150,000 tons of such sludge have accumulated. A speedy solution to the problem of reclaiming this zinc is indicated.

ATTACK ON POLISH POLICE GUARDHOUSE REPORTED

LD182110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] In Poland people have again tried to set fire to a police guardhouse. In fact, some of the homemade incendiary bombs exploded. The events that led up to the incident were that a traffic control policeman working in the Opole Voivode in southern Poland stopped two cars. Passers-by asked him to go away because the children were frightened of him; later, they threatened to overturn his police car. Because of these events, the policeman finally left the area.

NEPSZABADSAG CITES MOSCOW PRAVDA ON SOLIDARITY

AU181144 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 16 May on page 2 carries an 800-word MTI report, entitled "A Program Against Socialism; PRAVDA Article About a Solidarity Document," on the 15 May Moscow PRAVDA article which "analyzes the Polish Solidarity trade union's draft program." NEPSZABADSAG does not identify the PRAVDA article further. The article is extremely critical of the draft program, calling it "a blow to the socialist achievements of the working people, to the PZPR and the political foundations of the Polish people's state," the "profession of the social and political creed of circles" that regard the crisis as an instrument for "restoring the bourgeois social order."

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON KOSOVO SITUATION

AU181138 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 15 May on page 2 carries a 250-word report by Belgrade correspondent "T.E." entitled "LCY Central Committee Resolution on the Situation in Kosovo Province." It reviews the resolution, "made public in Belgrade on Wednesday," on the situation politically and with regard to public security in Kosovo and a report on the situation there to the national defense committee of parliament by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Col Gen Dushan Pesic. It notes that Deputy Foreign Minister Pesic on Thursday presented a protest note to Sokrat Plaka, Albanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

TU OFFICIAL GASPAR RETURNS FROM RUHR FESTIVAL

LD181414 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 May (MTI)--The Hungarian trade union delegation which participated in the opening of the Hungarian trade union days at the Ruhr festival under the leadership of Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), returned to Budapest on Saturday.

GASPAR RECEIVES DANISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD201018 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 May (MTI)--On Tuesday Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, received the delegation of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions [word indistinct] headed by Chairman Thomas Nielsen. The representatives of the Danish and Hungarian trade unions informed each other on the (?positions and tasks) of their respective trade union movements and exchanged views on current issues of the international trade union movement and the opportunities for the further development of relations between the Danish and Hungarian trade unions.

FURTHER DETAILS ON U.S. EMBASSY INCIDENT 19 MAY

LD191620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] An incident took place at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw today. It was caused by 39-year-old Stanislaw K., who demanded an interview with the ambassador. A receptionist suggested that he see someone else. This response annoyed the man who shouted out that he had an explosive charge in his bag and that he was going to blow everybody up. He also demanded that he be allowed to fly to the United States. The militiamen who were called out overpowered the man and only found some paper in his bag. Stanislaw K. is disabled following an accident [word indistinct] and he is to undergo psychiatric tests.

GRABSKI-CHAIRED COMMISSION HOLDS TALK WITH GIEREK

LD191856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Chaired by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, a second meeting has been held of the Central Committee commission set up at the 10th plenum to assess and accelerate the work concerning the responsibility of persons occupying leading posts. According to the adopted work schedule with regard to establishing the responsibility of former party leadership members, a talk was held with former Central Committee first secretary Edward Gierek.

The objective was to hear his explanations pertaining to the causes and nature of the present sociopolitical and economic crisis of the country, and against this background, explanations for his personal responsibility as defined in the decision passed by the Seventh Central Committee Plenum.

Among other things, the decision stated: "Comrade Edward Gierek must take serious, personal responsibility for arbitrariness in economic and social policy, and for disregarding economic laws and criticism. The most important error committed by Comrade Edward Gierek was the setting up of relations and methods of work in the party leadership contrary to party principles. He allowed intrigues and accepted false rather than genuine democracy."

The Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat were busy with matters of secondary importance, while issues of fundamental importance were decided outside these bodies. Comrade Edward Gierek is also responsible for serious errors in personnel policy within the central echelon.

In the course of the conversation dealing with the above-listed charges and answering numerous questions put by members of the commission, Edward Gierek presented his point of view on the assessment of the work of the Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat, the Central Committee and the government, self-critically stressing his share of responsibility for the affairs of the party and the socioeconomic development of the country during the seventies. He referred to his strivings for the good of the community, such as the need to create new jobs and the desire to rapidly modernize production potential.

He also stated that control on the part of the Politburo and the government was inadequate in such spheres as loans, which resulted in excessive debts in relation to the state's repayment capability; investments; and the tolerance for many years of the distribution of national revenue higher than production, thus causing a deep economic imbalance which encompassed key sectors of economic life such as the power industry and agriculture.

He also expressed his point of view on major construction projects during the seventies such as the Katowice iron and steel plant and the Ursus works, justifying their construction. Edward Gierek blamed many economic failures on the unsatisfactory functioning of leading government echelons, tolerance of departmental and branch parochialism, and also the lack of effective control methods, which made it impossible to exact responsibility for decisionmaking. He assessed with particular degree of self-criticism his responsibility for state and party personnel policy.

All these weaknesses exercised a negative influence on making key decisions important for the country. After 1976 there was a lack of any analysis of the growing crisis which made drawing the necessary conclusions impossible. At the same time Edward Gierek stated that he shared responsibility for not convening the Central Committee plenum after the June events to assess the reasons for the emerging crisis and to draw the necessary conclusions including personal ones.

Evaluating the functioning of the party in the seventies, Edward Gierek pointed to his numerous contacts with the workforces, though today he realized that not all of them constituted a genuine reflection of the state of the public opinion and mood. With regard to intraparty activities, he underlined shortcomings in party teaching work, in the practical application of the principle of consultation on organizational work and the qualitative lack of new methods of party work.

The Institute of Marxism and Leninism was set up to submit such proposals but it did not fulfill the party's expectations. In the course of the talk, Edward Gierek made a statement to the effect that he has never regarded and does not regard the house and plot at Rozycki street in Katowice as his personal property. This was a dwelling allocated in 1975 by the Council of Ministers office in exchange for one previously occupied. At the same time he expressed his readiness to give up the presently used premises after having acquired suitable premises.

The commission decided to have another talk with Edward Gierek after having heard the remaining members of the former leadership.

TEXT OF GIEREK LETTER TO PZPR DECEMBER 1980 PLENUM

WA201442 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 12, Dec 80 pp 65-68

[Text of letter from Edward Gierek dated 1 December 1980 addressed to the PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, attention of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Stanislaw Kania, with a request that it be read]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

Despite the most sincere intentions, this is the third time in a row that I am unable to take part in the plenary meeting of the Central Committee. I am afraid that my presence at the subsequent meetings is also doubtful for reasons of health. This will not permit me, unfortunately, to directly submit myself in the immediate future to possible reprimands and also accusations against me pertaining to my activity as the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee during the period from the end of December 1970 to the first days of September of this year [1980]. It also does not permit me to contribute remarks and recommendations on the present policy of the party and the state.

I know that many comrades are awaiting my explanations, as well as the conclusions resulting from the assessment of the facts which have come to light.

I will do that in detail in the future, after compiling the information indispensable for this purpose. Along with the entire party, I am anxious that there be an objective as possible explanation of all the political, social, economic and other phenomena which occurred in our nation and our party in the entire decade which is coming to an end. An in-depth analysis of these phenomena also demands a certain distance in time. I think that only then will it be possible to establish the causes of the numerous attempts at undermining and even negating the undoubtedly--and despite everything--tremendous achievement of the past decade more accurately than at the present time.

Despite the difficulties experienced, to which, as the comrades well know, a number of objective as well as subjective reasons contributed, the 1970's brought, in my opinion, a further consolidation of the nation; we accomplished an opening to the world, modern ambitions were awakened, and the standard of living was raised. Due to the peace initiatives of our party and state, the role of our country in the world was significantly strengthened. It suffices to look around Poland in order to convince oneself how very much it has changed for the better. Nothing minimizes the fact that many people are living in poverty, that there are not enough apartments and that the neglect which constitutes our national legacy is painfully felt.

At the beginning of this year, a number of steps were begun in the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth party congress. I personally devoted much time to these matters, paying particular attention to the problem of families with many children, those with low salaries, pensioners and annuitants, as well as working women. I know that the results of my endeavors were not equal to the needs.

It was not easy for me. Please believe that for various reasons, about which it is not the time to talk, none of the years of this decade was easy. That was the reason, among others, why for a long time I sincerely contemplated resigning as first secretary of the Central Committee. I made that known many times in conversations with members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee, calling their attention to the steady increase in the workload, along with the worsening state of my health. I thought that a younger person should be chosen for the first secretary of the Central Committee, one who was in better physical condition than me. I submitted the first request to be relieved as first secretary of the Central Committee at the first plenary meeting after the seventh party congress. I made frequent reference to that matter. I did this not because of fear of the work or the responsibility. That feeling was always foreign to me. Since the party was increasing numerically, was young in age, and was educated, it was necessary to devote increasingly more time to party education, which my declining strength, as well as the lack of adequate assistance from the collective, did not permit.

I attached great weight to the proper definition of the general concept of the development of our country based on the determinations of the congresses and plenary meetings of the party. Though I tried to prepare the work plans of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat in such a way that in these work plans the control for the execution of the tasks set down would dominate, their proper implementation encountered a number of difficulties. Out of a need to remove these obstacles, the necessity of preparing a comprehensive economic reform plan was born 2 years ago on the initiative of the Political Bureau.

I feel personally responsible for the majority of the decisions, vital for the country, which were made in the 1970's. Were they valid? The reply to that question is difficult and depends on the point of view--the viewpoint when such decisions were made and the viewpoint at present. One thing is certain: Specific people at various levels, in whom we had confidence and who acted, after all, in the framework of structures which were not the best, implemented them well or badly.

Comrades, I would like you to be convinced that I always meant well and that the interest of Poland, the nation, was my most important consideration. I viewed the good of Poland in its socialist system and in its defense alliance with the USSR, the cooperation with our powerful ally and friend whose raw materials constitute a life-giving source for the development of the socialist economy, and which is the market that decides our existence. I always tried my best to honestly serve the workers class from which I came, as well as socialist Poland.

In January of next year [1981] I will be 68 years old, in March it will be 55 years since I began working. In April I will mark the 50th anniversary of my party membership and active work in Poland and abroad. I worked for 18 years as a miner in the French and Belgian mines. I have worked in the party apparatus a total of 35 years. For 23 years I was a continual member of the Political Bureau of the party, and for more than 9 years I was first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Because my poor health, as I have already mentioned, limits my capabilities, I request, dear comrades, to be released from the duties of a member of the PZPR Central Committee.

I desire to assure you, at the same time, that within the measure of my strength and capabilities, I will try to the end of my days to serve the cause of the workers class and socialist Poland, the cause to which I have devoted my entire life.

[Signed] E. Gierek

P.S. I am enclosing an evaluation of the state of my health, issued by the physicians who are taking care of me.

Warsaw, 17 October 1980

Institute of Cardiology
04-628 Warsaw
Alpejska Street 42
Tel 15-30-11

Medical Opinion

The undersigned, one of whom has treated Comrade Edward Gierek for 18 years, and another who has treated him since 1973, declare the following: The longest and basic illness of Comrade Edward Gierek is anthracosis-tuberculosis of the lungs, which became active in 1974-1975 and required long chemotherapy. The patient underwent treatment without interrupting his work. During this treatment, there were manifestations of a toxic damage to the kidneys. During this long-standing illness there was a retraction of the right half of the chest and a reduction in lung capacity.

In October 1979 there was acute radiculitis in the lower left leg, which was the consequence of spinal degeneration as shown by x-rays. These immobilized the patient for several weeks. He was treated at that time pharmacologically, physiotherapeutically, balneo-climatically with the application of manual therapy. After the abatement of the acute symptoms, a systematic improvement of the motor organs was noted. The existing changes in the spine can cause renewed manifestations of acute radiculitis and therefore could immobilize the patient.

Since 1968 the patient had sclerosis of the aorta. Appropriate treatment was recommended for him. Despite regular preventive treatment, an infarct occurred on 5 September 1980. In the first week of the illness there were symptoms of incapacitated circulation and disturbance of the heart rhythm, which was controlled. With the absence of other risk factors (hypertension, diabetes, smoking) the sudden occurrence of an acute coronary insufficiency with the infarct should, in our opinion, be attributed to the accumulation of excessive stress factors which arose during this and the previous period.

Taking into consideration the present considerable lung-heart disability of Comrade Edward Gierek and our awareness of our responsibility for the state of his health, we express the opinion that he can no longer--without injury to his health and even danger to his life--undertake exhausting work or be exposed to strong emotions. The state of health of the patient requires constant observation and regular treatment.

[Signed] 1. Prof Marian Sliwinski 2. Prof Dymitr Aleksandrow 3. Prof Kornel Giginski 4. Prof Wlodzimierz Januszewicz 5. Prof Maria Hoffmanowa 6. Doc Wanda Rydlewska-Sadowska 7. Prof Stanislaw Rudnicki 8. Prof Donat Tylman

MORE ON KANIA, GRABSKI ADDRESSES TO PARTY LEADERS

Kania Closing Speech

AU191522 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 81 p 2

[Report on concluding speech by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 14 May Warsaw conference of party committee first secretaries from 205 key enterprises--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT THE END OF THE DISCUSSION, THE FLOOR WAS TAKEN BY THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY. WHILE CHARACTERIZING THE ATMOSPHERE AND COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION, HE EMPHASIZED THAT IT PROVED THE USEFULNESS OF SUCH MEETINGS, THAT SUCH MEETINGS SHOULD BE HELD PERHAPS MORE FREQUENTLY THAN BEFORE. ALSO, THE PARTY LEADERSHIP NEEDS THEM.

S. Kania said that the date fixed by the 10th Central Committee Plenum for the ninth extraordinary party congress was known, and emphasized that not only party members, but our entire society pinned great hopes and equally great expectation on that party forum.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary simply said: That congress must be a success. That sets our responsibility for the words and decisions, the concrete activity on each of the 60 days remaining until the congress.

The next passage in the Central Committee first secretary's speech was dedicated to the programmatic theses for enhancing socialist democracy, consolidating the leading role of the PZPR in socialist construction and the socioeconomic stabilization of the country, theses presented now for general discussion. The speaker described the way the theses were shaped and their nature.

That document, he said, is still perhaps not perfect, but I think it provides a sufficient basis for discussion. Now it is not the point to rate it; it should be improved, enriched and in a constructive way made acceptable to society. Let us do our best to make the ideas and proposals set forth in the theses clear and capable of reaching the public. Stanislaw Kania applied the same to another important document submitted to precongress discussions--the draft amendments to the PZPR statutes.

This is an offer of deep democratic changes in the party, he said. It is necessary to consider what is to be done to make those documents acceptable to all party members. The speaker pointed out that those were not the only documents drafted for the congress. There is also a report presenting in particular a program for overcoming the present crisis, a program for economic stabilization, and a decision on the commemoration of the century of the workers movement.

CONTINUING, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY POINTED OUT THE NEED FOR CREATING AROUND THE PRECONGRESS CAMPAIGN AN ATMOSPHERE OF MOBILIZATION NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAMMATIC THESES. THAT IS AN ISSUE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE; IT IS A CONDITION FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE ENTIRE CONCEPT OF OVERCOMING THE PRESENT SITUATION.

While appreciating the general tone of the discussion at the conference, Stanislaw Kania stated that experiences accumulated by party organizations in their difficult and responsible work at large industrial enterprises were not sufficiently presented in it.

Those experiences, he said, are more valuable than thousands of concepts and suggestions. To make daily party work proper, good and effective, to make it a source of satisfaction, it is necessary to pay the greatest attention to what is to be done and how. In the system of party work as a whole, a too formal attitude still occasionally occurs toward the utilization and dissemination of practical experiences. Yet the point is not only to comply with concrete demands and proposals, but also to shape the best comprehensive concept of activity under concrete conditions. In the opinion of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, the conference also failed to assess in detail the forms of cooperation between party cells and other organizations, in particular the trade union ones, including Solidarity and the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. That was another weak spot in the conference proceedings. Neither was the question of developing workers self-government properly reflected, although in that regard the position is clear.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND GENERAL MISSION OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS NOW, STANISLAW KANIA SAID, IS TO FOMENT SOCIAL ACTIVITY AND EFFECTIVELY CHANGE OUR REALITY. Moving toward the congress with great hopes and optimism, we must bear in mind the extremely stern realities of the present situation. The 205 party organizations at large enterprises must be the main support for our party. The strength of the party must be measured by its great influence, by the consistent implementation of the congress decisions and by the honest evaluation of the present situation.

The speaker called attention to the fact that the more critical the situation, the more severe are the opinions, evaluations and questions presented.

In the present situation, the question of responsibility is particularly topical. We must accept it in line with the principle that the law is equal for everybody and that we live in a civilized country.

As far as responsibility is concerned, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said, a great deal has been done since the Sixth Central Committee Plenum. We are going to continue the line, using for that purpose all the authorized organs and institutions.

In a lengthy passage of his speech, Stanislaw Kania evaluated the present economic situation, which he qualified as difficult.

A way out is to be sought in better management, better work and stricter discipline. Steps must be taken to cope with various restrictions, conditions and troubles both domestic and in economic cooperation with foreign countries.

While reviewing the domestic situation in the country, Stanislaw Kania said in particular: The process jeopardizing the essence of the achievements of socialism is continuing in Poland. We must be aware of that. People's rule, he said, has always had its determined opponents in Poland who became more active, at particularly difficult moments, in attempts to discredit the party and to weaken the organs of authority and order. That must be borne in mind while examining everything that is indispensable to restore our credibility in contacts with our partners in other countries, our credibility as an ally with a stabilized situation.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY CONSIDERED IT THE MOST PRESSING TASK TO ORGANIZE AND CONSOLIDATE, AS HE SAID, THE TITANIC STRENGTH OF PARTY RANKS, A STRENGTH ABLE TO RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY SOLVE OUR TROUBLES BY POLITICAL MEANS.

IF THE PROCESS OF CONSOLIDATING THE UNITY OF THE PARTY, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE TESTED LENINIST STRUCTURE, CONTINUES AND IF OUR PARTY PROVES TO BE A PARTY OF ACTION, THAT WILL BE FEASIBLE.

In the lengthy final part of the speech, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary answered the numerous questions addressed to him. Those questions were general, specific and sometimes even personal, but most of them involved the functioning of the party leadership, including his own as PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

Grabski Views Tasks

AU191638 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 14 May Warsaw conference of PZPR first secretaries from 205 key production plants—capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] TADEUSZ GRABSKI, PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY, INTRODUCED THE DISCUSSION AT THE CONFERENCE AND SAID THAT THE 10TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HAD SET THE DEADLINE FOR THE LONG-AWAITED NINTH SPECIAL PARTY CONGRESS AND HAD ADOPTED THE BASIC DOCUMENTS AND THE PROPOSED CONGRESS AGENDA.

The Politburo report read by Comrade Stanislaw Kania at the 10th Central Committee Plenum and the programmatic assumptions, the shape of which are still imperfect, constitute a proper basis for the precongress discussion and stress the most important issues of the party's and country's life, T. Grabski said.

WE ARE GOING TO THE NINTH CONGRESS FULLY RESOLVED TO MAKE SUCH PROGRAMMATIC AND STATUTORY CHANGES AS WILL BE OF THE BEST SERVICE IN STRENGTHENING THE PARTY'S MARXIST-LENINIST VIRTUES.

We want to define and strengthen anew the party's leading role in society in keeping with the changed sociopolitical conditions.

The period of preparations for the ninth congress is the most important and most difficult period in the PZPR's life. The precongress discussion, which must produce outright differences in views and positions otherwise it would not be a discussion, is continuing, but the point is that it should not overstep the borderlines of party integrity. That means that it should help strengthen the party's unity and worker and Marxist-Leninist character and consolidate not only the principles of democracy, but also the healthy and necessary principle by which people holding differing views agree to majority decisions and thereby commit themselves to implementing such decisions. That is democratic centralism without deformation. That is democracy of the laws and the full extent of party duties. We should bear in mind that only the party's effective activity will help strengthen its role and functions within society.

T. Grabski further said that it seemed correct that the 10th Central Committee Plenum's main topic was the issue of the congress and not personal issues. Nevertheless, the plenum most resolutely decided to tackle and solve the issues of justice, which society and the party view with such emotional involvement. A special commission set up for that purpose will examine the responsibility of the party members who held leading post in the seventies. The commission, of which I am chairman, T. Grabski said, has begun its work. Our task is to remove the subject of squaring accounts from the party's agenda before the ninth congress. Our task is to approach that subject in an in-depth, reliable and severe but just manner. Our task is to see that the atmosphere reeking of witchhunting, which is being fanned in various places, disappears for good. That is because the most important issue now is to extricate our country and party from the present crisis. Emotions and the atmosphere of passionate discussions, which are accompanied by the pressure on the party of alien views calculated to disrupt it internally, are giving rise to many divergencies and differences. We must see that process and counter it resolutely, not through injunctions and prohibitions, but with the help of political struggle by argument.

THE PRESENT STATE OF PARTY ELECTIONS SHOWS THAT THE COMMONSENSE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMRADES IN THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE TO WIN. Confidence in some of the present activists has been reaffirmed, or else younger aktivists who are better known to their communities and who have better qualifications are elected to replace the old aktivists. However, the inadequate share of workers in the party's power apparatus is a negative phenomenon. That feature, which is dangerous to the party, has recently received some people's approval on pseudoscientific theoretical grounds. And yet it is just the workers, who are the people with healthy morals, honest in work and life and healthy in political thought, who should play a more decisive role in the future apparatus of power. The worker members of the Central Committee are fully aware of that issue and appealed on its behalf to their comrades at the 10th plenum.

THE PROGRAMMATIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED. WHAT WE MUST DO NOW IS TO STRESS MOST STRONGLY THAT THE PARTY SHOULD SPONSOR AN EXTENSIVE DISCUSSION ON THOSE ASSUMPTIONS, THAT THEY SHOULD BE EXPANDED AND SHOULD REFLECT THE ASPIRATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE MASSES OF PARTY MEMBERS. Another point is that all the people should express their creative and definite attitude to the programmatic assumptions. That is necessary because we are already encountering some attempts to discredit all the congress documents. Let us be vigilant and careful in that regard. To deny everything now is just as wrong as to deny the obvious truth that in the past 36 years of People's Poland the main foundations of our people's social, economic and cultural life have been built. That is why the precongress discussion should be reduced to specific issues and to our joint draft congress documents. We must not agree to proposals that those documents be rejected, but we should seek to improve them. We should do that primarily for the good of the party and country, and in order to strengthen the unity of our ranks.

We should also bear in mind in that connection that the point at issue is not formal matters, but the main lines of the party's and state's activity and development.

WE ARE A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY AND WE LIVE IN A SOCIALIST STATE, WHICH IS A COMPONENT PART OF THE SOCIALIST CAMP. OUR STRENGTH AND THE STABILITY OF OUR INTERNAL POLITICAL SETUP INFLUENCE THE BALANCE OF POWER AND RELATIONSHIPS IN EUROPE. Poland must not be used as a pawn in the imperialist forces' game against the Soviet Union. He who would like to support such a game would objectively act against Poland's most vital national interests. That is why it is the duty of the entire party and all its members to counter such tendencies, T. Grabski stressed.

Various forces are active in Poland, including the forces born of class interests that are alien to our socialist program or that are under the influence of hostile ideologies. The agitation against the forces of law and order extensively fomented by Solidarity helps weaken our country and state and the security of our citizens. The recent events in Otwock have shown where all that can lead to. Burning down the militia station, preventing the firemen from putting out the fire and the excited crowd's defense of two brawling drunks only because they were detained by the militia--all this is common anarchy. It was not democracy and a sense of justice, but the wish to resist authority that caused that embarrassing event. That gives us pause to think that an uncontrolled moment of time may arrive when neither the state nor the trade unions, including Solidarity, will be able to master the development of fatal events. We must be quite clear about this.

T. GRABSKI SAID THAT EVERYONE IS AWARE OF THE NEED FOR CHANGES, AS ATTESTED TO BY THE 10TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTIONS, THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION AND THE PRESENT PARTY ELECTIONS. All that produces various forms of exchanges of ideas and views. For example, one such form is agreements between party organizations. If such agreements do not violate statutory norms and help mobilize the party's forces for Marxist-Leninist activities, they deserve attention and support. But if they are to replace the party branches in their work and to turn into new centers of power and political decisions outside of the party's structural organization now in force, then they will have to be sharply and unequivocally dealt with. After all, such forms would be tantamount to a de facto creation of foundations for factional activities and for efforts to disrupt the party as a whole. That would be anti-party activity.

THE UNITY OF THE PARTY THAT PURSUES SOCIALIST RENEWAL AND THE ACTIVATION OF ALL FORCES TO OVERCOME SEVERE ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ARE THE MAIN TASKS IN THE PROCESS OF RESTORING THE COUNTRY'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STABILIZATION. The initiative of the central party and state authorities and of all the centers that today decide the party's militancy, its role in new conditions and its future, which is indissolubly connected with the country's fate, must go in that direction.

T. Grabski said that the people are increasingly convinced that extricating the economy from the present crisis situation, which is steadily worsening, calls for extraordinary measures. Liquidating the state of chaos caused by such difficulties as the shortage of raw materials, energy and supplies from domestic and foreign coproduction will be possible only through implementing the following decisions:

FIRST, WE MUST FIX PRIORITY OF THE AIMS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF URGENTLY MEETING SOCIAL NEEDS. The most important of such aims are: the production of food, medicines, articles of hygiene, electric power, basic raw materials, transportation, housing construction and exports. Those sectors as well as the branches of industry and the production-service factories working to supply the sectors in question must be ensured priority.

SECOND, THE SELECTED FACTORIES THAT PRODUCE GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE'S EXISTENCE SHOULD BE ENSURED ALL THE PRODUCTION FACTORS (INCLUDING IMPORTED FACTORS) TOGETHER WITH ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION.

THIRD, ONLY AFTER A CRUCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED WILL WE ABLE TO DISTRIBUTE THE REMAINING RESOURCES OF ELECTRIC POWER AND RAW MATERIALS AMONG OTHER FACTORIES ON THE BASIS OF THE BEST POSSIBLE CALCULATIONS.

FOURTH, ALL THE OTHER FACTORIES THAT WILL NOT BE SWITCHED OVER TO PRIORITY PRODUCTION, EVEN IF THIS WERE A SUBSTITUTE PRODUCTION FOR THEM, SHOULD BE PUT OUT OF PRODUCTION FULLY OR PARTIALLY FOR A TEMPORARY PERIOD. Their return to production will occur gradually in keeping with improvements in production factors.

However, it is obvious, T. Grabski said, that workforces must not be left without means of subsistence even for a day and without work for a longer time. All transfers of workers may be effected only after all other opportunities have been exhausted. We expect the trade unions to play an active role in that process.

THE FULL ACTIVATION OF THE INTENSIVE FACTOR OF GROWTH WILL BE POSSIBLE ONLY AFTER THE ECONOMIC REFORM HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED. But we must not delay until that time those measures to bring the economy back to health of which the current economic policy is capable. Speaking of those issues, T. Grabski stressed that we must focus our efforts and outlays on the task of increasing farm production, optimally using farm produce and producing raw materials, especially local raw materials. We must see that whatever materials we have are used in the best possible way.

We must now ask all the comrades--members of our party, especially those who are in leading economic and administrative positions--to take bold action and adopt attitudes that are rational, committed and marked with responsibility for the country's good. We are not interested in words and slogans, we are interested in attitudes and effective activities. He who is unable to act in a new way will have to make room for those are able to act in such a way.

NOTING THAT PRODUCTION HAS DECREASED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AND ALMOST ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY IN THE PAST THREE QUARTERS, T. GRABSKI SAID THAT THE DECREASED PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS MEANT A CONSIDERABLE DECREASE IN OUR EXPORT ABILITY. He especially stressed the economic assistance given us in this difficult period by the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, which has supplied us in the past few months with large assistance in the form of convertible currency credits ($620 million) and rubles (764 million transfer rubles). We have also received $465 million as a nonrepayable loan.

We have not concealed the truth about our economic situation in the past few months, T. Grabski said. We have taken it into account in our forecasts for the next few months and for the present year. The reasons for that state of affairs are rooted primarily in structural disproportions and in dilapidated mechanisms.

ONE OF THE BASIC CONDITIONS FOR LEAVING BEHIND THE PRESENT CRISIS AND FOR THE COUNTRY'S FAVORABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN FUTURE IS THE REFORM OF THE SYSTEM OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY'S FUNCTIONING. On the strength of the proposals and motions submitted during social discussions, it is possible to assert that the reform's general assumptions have been universally approved. At the same time, we must take into account or formulate anew many issues such as:

--THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS AND TRADE UNIONS IN THE ECONOMY;

--THE DEFINITION OF THE WAYS OF GOING FROM THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION AND SYSTEM OF FUNCTIONING TO THE STATE OF ECONOMIC BALANCE;

—THE DETAILED DEFINITION OF THE EXTENT AND PRINCIPLES OF REORGANIZING THE CENTRAL AND INTERMEDIATE APPARATUS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, AND OF MORE RADICALLY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF MINISTRIES.

The party organizations' effective influence under the conditions of the reformed economy depends on hey use the period of preparations for the economic reform.

We also expect factory organizations to join in the discussion on the detailed solutions provided for by the reform. Those issues must remain in the party's field of vision, despite the hot precongress period, if we want to be the force that is able to pilot the processes of the necessary changes.

THE SITUATION BEFORE THE NINTH PARTY CONGRESS NOW CALLS FOR EFFECTIVE, CLEAR AND PRECISE ACTIONS. IT ALSO CALLS FOR THE COMPLETE MOBILIZATION OF ALL PARTY FORCES. WE MUST FULLY REALIZE THAT IT IS PRECISELY WE--PZPR MEMBERS--WHO SHOULDER THE HEAVIEST DUTIES AND THE SUPREME RESPONSIBILITY.

PZPR REPORT-BACK, ELECTION MEETINGS REPORTED

LD192348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The discussion leading into the ninth extraordinary party congress is continuing. A matter of fundamental significance with which most of the discussions are concerned remains the penetrating analysis of all the causes and sources of the current crisis in the party and in the social, political and economic life of Poland.

Today party conferences are taking place devoted to discussion of the program theses for the ninth congress and to the election of delegates to the higher level conferences, while the conferences in party organizations active in large industrial enterprises are devoted to the direct election of delegates to the congress.

A report-back and election conference is taking place today in the largest production enterprise in the Lublin area, the delivery vans and truck factory. Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy premier and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, is taking part in its debate.

In the Gdansk Voivodship report-back and election conferences at municipal, district and parish levels have already ended. Most of these conferences have appointed candidates whom they will recommend as delegates for the congress, which is a novelty in our political life. Of course, the voivodship conference may decide not to accept these recommendations. Nevertheless, the support of the large party circles will no doubt provide a strong hand for those who have been recommended. The outline of the stance which the Gdansk Voivodship organization intends to present at the congress is also assuming a quite clear form. On the one hand, the discussion and the resolutions of previous conferences defined that position. But on the other, it was shaped by the fruits of horizontal discussion collated by the voivodship precongress commission. The basic content and conclusions of both these currents agree with each other and are to a large extent identical.

Report-back and election conferences have already taken place in several dozen party organizations active in large industrial factories. The results of elections to the works committees and executive committees are known, as well as of those for delegates elected directly to the ninth congress. To date 60 delegates, that is, less than one fifth of the overall number of delegates who will be elected directly to the congress, have been elected at report-back and election conferences in party organizations in large factories. Contrary to the generally submitted demands and hopes of the delegates, there are too few workers directly employed in production. At the moment there are 8 delegates who are workers; the remaining 52 are intellectual workers.

Further on Gdansk Conference

LD200956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Discussion is in progress before the ninth extraordinary party congress.

This discussion continues to be full of penetrating analyses concerning all the reasons for and sources of the present crisis in the party and in the country's social, political, and economic life.

Report-back and election conferences at the municipal, district and parish levels have already ended in Gdansk Voivodship. The discussions concerned almost totally national problems. Some of the speakers spoke critically about the contents of the program assumptions for the ninth congress saying they were of too general a nature and did not reflect the specific achievements of the precongress discussion that has so far taken place in party organizations.

The issue of so-called horizontal consultations was the subject of many speeches. The view that this activity bears the hallmarks of factionalism and is not in accordance with the party statute and threatens democratic centralism was in general rejected.

WRONSKI ATTENDS PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION AT SCHOOL

AU191758 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 May 81 p 8

[Michal Ksiezarczyk report: "Platforms for Party Consolidation"]

[Text] "Our party has been split," that was the statement made by Adam Kosecki who opened a routine meeting of the discussion forum at the Higher School of Social Sciences. The other speakers repeatedly went back to that statement. "The party is being split, but has not yet been split. If we were split, there would not have been this meeting, there would not have been the enormous discussion in the entire party."

The subject discussed by the forum was: "platforms for party consolidation." The workers and students of the Higher School of Social Sciences attended the meeting: representatives of Warsaw enterprises were invited for the first time. That fact was also one of the platforms for consolidation. Party affairs must not be discussed in isolation. The positions of various communities cannot be integrated mechanically. If the party's program is to be generally acceptable, it must proceed from the masses, from basic party organizations at all levels.

The meeting was attended by worker members of the central party authorities. Politburo member Zygmunt Wronski, Central Committee member Zygmunt Gajewski, and Central Committee candidate member Albin Siwak. They were asked about the proceedings of the 10th plenum, preparations for the ninth congress, the polemics with Stefan Bratkowski, the work performed by the commission headed by Tadeusz Grabski, and about personal matters.

Andrzej Werblan was the person most frequently mentioned at the meeting. Critical remarks about him were received by the audience with applause. Recently, it has become a sort of fashion to criticize A. Werblan, while several other persons, criticized for many months, have still preserved their positions. It is to be pointed out that criticism was also addressed to and well accepted by Miezyslaw F. Rakowski. But the mass media, which--it was said--bewilders instead of informs, took the greatest share of criticism.

Here are a few samples of the pronouncements:

"On the whole, frank discussions in the party are being held in critical situations. Then we are likely to have democratic concessions. I do not want to call it a rule, because that term has recently been abused. People are using various terms such as revisionism, dogmatism, conservatism or progress, but they do not understand them."

"Information about a person proposed for an office is being restricted to such data as: He or she worked here or there from then to then, the origins are good, and certainly the qualifications are sufficient. Those are no qualifications, but nonsense."

"Since no party leaders used to come to us, we ourselves have come to each other. The varying positions of the 'top' and the 'bottom' have brought about the need for a horizontal agreement; precisely for an agreement, and not a structure which, as an institution, could affect party unity and turn into a faction."

"Poland was ruled by people indefinable in a class sense, not by the intelligentsia through and through, not by workers, just by faceless [nijacy] persons."

"The party must be united, and that may also be attained through horizontal links. Before, there were masses of instructions from the authorities, but what have we seen in recent months? Where are those people from the authorities?"

"Because of its indolent activity, the leadership is losing the workers class, and it will be increasingly difficult to win it back. Even that longed for ninth congress, I am afraid, will bring us nothing new."

"Regard my pronouncement as a voice in the discussion which is continuing and will not end even after the congress," Zygmunt Wronski said. "We speak about the need to purge the party. We do that because we want to be in the party." Z. Wronski pointed at the need for a constructive trend, the need to seek a way out of the crisis. "To guide the party well, it is necessary to know and understand the workers class and the entire society." The forum adopted the motion voiced from the audience not to sum up the results of the discussion.

GDANSK PARTY RECOMMENDS WARSAW PRECONGRESS MEETING

LD192029 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 19 May (PAP)--A consultative party meeting was held in Gdansk in which 95 works' organizations from the Gdansk coast took part, as well as delegates of the voivodship congress team from Poznan. It was proposed that the PZPR Central Committee organize a precongress meeting in Warsaw by 6 June with the participation of the representatives of the voivodship precongress commissions, all active forms of horizontal consultation and also the representatives of the 205 largest works' organizations in the country. The principal subject of the meeting would be discussion of electoral rules and the presentation of candidates to the [party] authorities at the ninth congress.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS PROGRESS OF RENEWAL PROCESS

LD191700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 May 81

[Jerzy Dabrowski commentary]

[Text] The assault on a citizen in Kuznica Bialostocka; shock, horror and laughter on reading the report on the state of economy, the report which was put in the corner like a naughty child by the premier while its authors should really be sent back to school; mothers' pleas for washing powder for children; miners' demands for soap and I shall not even mention [the demands for] spare parts for combines and an adequate number of wall linings [presumably for use in coal mines]; unanimous choirs of farmers who cannot understand, just like the rest of the community, how it is possible that a thousand plants producing tools and parts needed by farmers have not been commissioned yet.

This is supplemented by questions about when the truth about the secrets and behind-the-scenes events in Bydgoszcz will be made known to us, including the name of a gentleman with a moustache who took particular pleasure in being brutal to the invited guests. And who were the young body builders wearing combat jackets, against whose blows even the uniformed policemen tried to protect the people who were being led out of the building?

Now for a different kettle of fish. Who allows prices to reach dizzying heights at the open air markets? Here is an example of a heroic story when a grotesque little shop selling pork was opened in Brudno [district of Warsaw] and the assistant indicated the price he wanted, people turned away and shouted that they earn their living honestly and they would not pay the speculator. They would not even buy a kilogram. Glory to them for their dignity. But how long can the dignity of the community be put to the test?

There are more questions. Does anybody know how many people and in what posts throw a wrench in the works of the renewal? [Words indistinct] are the words? Moral mandate? Abused by the people who know what was done to them and they know that only through their own work can they change the situation of each individual and of the whole country in general. That is why this pigsty, which contains thousands and thousands of idiotic decisions, must be cleaned up. The ropes of thieving and impurity must be severed. The questions must be answered daily. Immediate economic and personnel decisions must be answered daily. Immediate economy and personnel decisions must be made and a clear explanation must be given on why they are made. Arguments of respect and truth must be used all the time in a dialogue with the nation, and because the nation has been gravely insulted it is necessary to plead whenever it is required.

I have not ceased for a minute to be an optimist in the last few months. However, I know that a time of trial has come for everyone and in particular for those who are responsible for the other people. Telephone calls, bits of paper, plotting, obfuscation and procrastination have now ended. Life is at the doorstep. It is a guest who is only refused entry by a fool or a coward.

BALUKA TO RESUME JOB IN SZCZECIN SHIPYARD

NC191804 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (AFP)--Edmund Baluka, a leader of the 1970 Szczecin strikes who slipped illegally back into Poland last month, will be allowed to take up his old job at the Adolf Warski Shipyards starting tomorrow, the Szczecin branch of the independent trade union Solidarity said today.

The Solidarity section of the shipyards had firmly backed Mr Baluka's request for the job and protested against his arrest following his return to Poland.

Meanwhile, a court investigation, which opened April 23, continues into Mr Baluka's clandestine return and his activities abroad.

The court reportedly is looking into his connections with the American, Munich-based "Radio Free Europe" and links with Trotskyite circles in Paris, said to have spread tracts "hostile to the interests of Poland."

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS TU MEETING ON FIREMEN'S DISPUTE

LD192356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] A plenary session of autonomous trade unions was held today, attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Minister Stanislaw Ciosek.

An agreement was concluded concerning the setting up of a mixed commission and several problem groups.

The meeting agreed on the need for regular meetings between the confederation and the government. The first will be held before the end of this month. The plenary session passed and handed over a memorandum to Deputy Premier Rakowski on the improvement of Polish insurance organizations which had been drafted by the NSZZ of insurance workers. Later in the session the NSZZ of firemen acquainted the government representatives with the main reasons for its protest campaign.

When voting full support for that union as regards the causes, forms and range of its protest campaign, the meeting added that should problems of that union not be resolved by 22 May, the next session will determine concrete forms of further support.

Szczecin Firemen's Protest

LD191424 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Szczecin firemen are protesting against nonimplementation by ministry authorities of previously agreed decisions concerning pay, working time, and living conditions. The protest action means that all shifts are to remain in quarters including administration staff, the hoisting of flags, the suspension of all economic, training and control activity, and answering only calls to fire and disasters.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT, MINERS' TU OFFICIALS NOTED

LD192112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The latest round of talks took place today at the Ministry of Mining between representatives of the ministry and of the main board of the miners' trade union. Many subjects stemming from the agreement that has been concluded were discussed including the technical inspection of mines and the matter of paying workers from the motor vehicle transport bases. The talks also dealt with a draft decision which gradually introduces preferential earnings scales for mines in the Walbrzych area. Satisfaction was expressed as regards a report on the implementation [words indistinct] of a demand aimed at introducing an anniversary celebration for 30 years of service. The date of the next meeting has been fixed for 3 June.

TALKS TO REFINANCE BRITISH CREDIT HELD IN LONDON

LD191638 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] [Dateline not received] Talks have been held in London on the question of postponing the repayment of Poland's debts to Britain. They were linked with the drafting of a contractual treaty on the Paris agreement which was concluded between Poland and the governments of a number of Poland's creditor states.

The London talks were the first in a series of bilateral meetings with representatives of the 15 creditor states devoted to refinancing Polish debts to these countries. The series of meetings is to be completed before the end of June 1981.

The London meeting will be continued shortly. The agreement between Poland and Britain has already been worked out in general outlines.

CORRECTION TO REPORT OF STRIKE OF WLOCLAWEK WORKERS

The dropped sourceline for the item entitled "Wloclawek Agricultural Workers Begin Sit-In Strike," published in the 18 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page G 20, should read: "Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 May 81."

ROMANIAN CONTRIBUTION TO SALYUT-SOYUZ MISSION VIEWED

Bucharest Physics Institute

AU161930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 May (AGERPRES)--On board the orbit combine "Salyut-6", "Soyuz-T-4"-"Soyuz-40" the four cosmonauts Prunariu, Popov, Kovalenok and Savinykh have started carrying out the programme of scientific researches and technological experiements. They informed that they are well and that everything on board goes on normally.

The cosmonauts addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a telegram in which after they thanked for the cordial salute, sincere congratulations and the best wishes addressed to them, they said: We assure the party and state leaderships in our countries, you personally, that the joint Romanian-Soviet crew of the space research laboratory will be up to the high confidence bestowed and will do their utmost for carrying out successfully the responsible mission entrusted to them, for the progress of Romanian and Soviet science, for the glory of socialism, for the cause of peace and progress of the whole mankind.

Long live the fraternal Romanian-Soviet friendship.

Apart from the scientic experiments and investigations, the cosmonauts will have to secure the observation of various zones of the earth and of the oceans, meant to offer scientists fresh data needed for the development of science for peaceful purposes.

Specialists and men of science of Romania and the Soviet Union collaborated closely in the working out of the research themes and of the technological experiments, as part of the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

According the the schedule of the first work day the cosmonauts started an experiment for the investigations of the influence of outer space flight factors on the interraction of the analyzers and laws of the evolution of the motion sickness in outer space travel, in conditions of imponderability.

They set in the necessary outfit for further scientific tests. The first of these tests is meant to help investigating and seeking out new forms of existence of the nuclear matter. The information supplied is of special interest for the astrophysics of high energies, the nuclear physics and the physics of heavy ions.

One of the electromechanical systems was built at the Bucharest Central Insitute of Physics.

As a matter of fact, the technical solutions adopted suggest ways and means of developing apparatus for terrestrial uses, with greater durability, small gauges and low energy consumption.

Another test is meant to help solving questions that bother the experts and scientists as regards the stability of the thin protective coatings of silicon bioxide laid on the surface of optically active elements on the outer parts of the space labs, such as the solar cells.

The researches of the "Pneumatic" medical-biological test is of interest for the getting of data related to the response of the cosmonaut's organism in the period of swift adaptation to imponderability.

The researches are chiefly directed towards the improvement of the operative medical checking on the cosmonauts' health condition, the gathering more complete data about the run of the cardiovascular system.

In the latter half of their first work day on board of the orbit station, Cosmonauts Prunariu, Popov, Kovalenok and Savinykh started preparations for an experiment meant to help establishing the possibilities of developing monocrystals of indefinite shape in the outer space. It is absolute novelty in the history of outer space tests, and it is also meant for the investigation of the penetration of impurities into substance.

Commission for Space Activities

AU191933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (AGERPRES)--The "Salyut-6"-"Soyuz T-4"-"Soyuz-40" orbiting complex continues its flight with a 28,000 km/h speed, at an over 360 km altitude.

The flight control center maintains a permanent radio link with the four cosmonauts: Prunariu, Popov, Kovalenok and Savinykh. In the hall there is also the group of Romanian experts that elaborated and prepared many scientific, physical, biomedical and technological experiments.

The Romanian Commission for Space Activities guided and directed the efforts of the Romanian men of science involved in the research and study of questions of the outer space towards the applications of space techniques. The representatives of the scientific life in Romania participate in the activities relating to the knowledge of further aspects of the universe, to the multilateral study of the biosphere, of the outer space and outer space processes, the behavior of the human body in the interplanetary space. The Romanian scientific researchers actively participate in the efforts made internationally for the investigation of the universe and for the peaceful use of the outer space under the "Interkosmos" program.

In the fourth day of their flight the cosmonauts continued the experiments started the previous days.

Concomitantly, they verified the technical condition and the functioning of the apparatus on board.

According to the telemetric information and the data received from the orbiting complex the flight proceeds under normal conditions. The cosmonauts Prunariu, Popov, Kovalenok and Savinykh feel well.

RCP GREETS CPCZ ON 60TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU190745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 81 p 6

[Text] To the CPCZ Central Committee,

Esteemed comrades:

On the 60th CPCZ anniversary, we extend warm congratulations to you, the communists and all working people of the CSSR, on behalf of the RCP, the workers class and all our people.

An event of historic importance, the creation of the communist party, was the embodiment of the vital requirements of the revolutionary and democratic forces in Czechoslovakia. Born in the ranks of the Czechoslovak workers class, the Communist Party led the working people's struggle against oppression, exploitation and fascist oppression to attain their aspirations for freedom and progress. Under the leadership of their Communist Party, the Czech and Slovak peoples carried out the people's revolution and attained important socio-economic changes, turning the country into a prosperous socialist state with a modern economy and advanced culture.

We are fully convinced that traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and CPCZ and between our countries will continue to develop in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect and of the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to the benefit of the Romanian and CSSR peoples and in the interest of national security and independence, international cooperation and collaboration and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On this jubilee anniversary, we extend to the CPCZ Central Committee and all CSSR communists and working people new successes in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions and carrying out the program to build the developed socialist society in your fatherland.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU GREETS SFRY'S KRAIGHER ON ELECTION

AU190710 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 81 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade:

On your election as president of the SFRY Presidency, I extend to you cordial congratulations and warmest wishes for success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission entrusted to you, as well as wishes for the continuous prosperity of socialist, neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

I have the great pleasure of again stressing the continuing upward course of traditional Romanian-Yugoslav relations.

I am convinced that relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and LCY and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY will continue to record fruitful development, in the spirit of high level decisions and understandings, to the benefit of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, independence, international cooperation and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

'ARAFAT THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CONGRATULATORY CABLE

AU190757 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP secretary general:

Revolutionary greetings,

I received with great satisfaction the message of congratulations extended to me on behalf of Romania's people, on my reelection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, a message full of sentiments of friendship and love.

On behalf of the Palestinian Arab people and myself personally, I wish to express our profound gratitude for the comradely assistance granted by your friendly country, the RCP and the Romanian Government and people, under your courageous leadership, to the just struggle of our Palestinian people to regain our national rights, the right to return, to self-determination and to have our own independent Palestinian state.

I take this opportunity to reiterate our Palestinian Arab people's determination to act to continuously develop comradely relations binding our Romanian and Palestinian peoples, to their mutual benefit.

In our just struggle against imperialism and Zionism, we rely upon the support of all socialist countries and peoples and on the assistance of all freedom and justice-loving forces in the world, among whom there are the friendly Romanian people, led by your militant party under your courageous leadership.

Brother President, please accept my warmest greetings and wishes for personal health and well-being, as well as wishes for the progress and prosperity of your friendly people and country.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces

PALESTINIAN GROUPS GREET RCP ANNIVERSARY

As-Sa'iqah Message

AU190719 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the 60th RCP anniversary I have the pleasure of extending to you heartfelt contratulations in my own behalf and on behalf of the popular liberation war vanguards organization--As-Sa'iqah forces.

I wish you much health and success as well as progress and prosperity to the Romanian people, under your wise leadership.

[Signed] (Isam al-Qadi), general secretary of As-Sa'iqah

DPFLP Greeting

AU190725 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 May 81 p 4

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

Dear comrades of the RCP Central Committee:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] and our militant Palestinian people, I have the pleasure of warmly congratulating you on the 60th RCP anniversary.

On the 60th anniversary of your party, we wish to express our pride in the struggle waged by your party against imperialism and fascism and for independence, socialism and peace in the world.

The message then deals with the Palestinian people's struggle under PLO leadership to attain their national rights, including the creation of their own independent state.

We are fully convinced that your communist party, the RCP, will consistently support the historical rights of the Palestinian people under their only legitimate leadership, the PLO, and will continue to assist the Palestinian revolution and its allies--the national Lebanese movement and the patriotic regime in Syria--in their confrontation with Israel's aggression, particularly with the military aggression in southern Lebanon in cooperation with local right-wing Lebanese forces.

On this occasion, we highly assess the development of bilateral relations between your party and our front, to the benefit of our common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and in the interest of independence, freedom, democracy, social progress, socialism and peace in the world. We are sure that such internationalist relations will develop and consolidate daily, thanks to our common struggle and continuous dialogue.

Long live the 60th RCP anniversary!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Your brother,

[Signed] Nayif Hawatimah, DPFLP general secretary

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU191910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 May (AGERPRES)--A long-term agreement was signed in Bucharest on May 19 between the governments of Romania and Canada on the promotion and development of the economic and industrial cooperation. The document illustrates both parties' wish to focus efforts on facilitating, increasing and diversifying the trade exchanges and on developing the economic and industrial cooperation between firms, enterprises and economic organizations of the two countries, especially in machine-building, electrical engineering, electronics, agriculture and other domains of mutual interest, both bilaterally and on third markets.

Miculescu Meets Canadian Minister

AU191909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 May (AGERPRES)--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, received on May 19 Edward Lumley, minister of state of commerce of Canada.

They approached on the occasion aspects related to the amplification of the economic cooperation and of the technico-scientific and agricultural collaboration, as well as to the development of the exchanges of farm foodstuffs between the two ministries.

TRADE UNION TALKS HELD IN BUCHAREST WITH ZIMBABWE

AU191937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 May (AGERPRES)--On May 19, Cornel Onescu, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, met with Albert Mugabe, secretary-general of the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the GTUCR Central Council.

During the interview information was exchanged on the preoccupations and activity of the working people and the trade unions of the two countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations between Romania and Zimbabwe, between the trade unions of the two countries, as well as the wish to further develop those relations.

BRIEFS

PROGRAM WITH FRANCE--A program on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation has been signed in Bucharest by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the French Republic for 1981, 1982 and 1983. The document, signed by Romulus Neagu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Jean Batbedat, minister plenipotentiary and deputy general director in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, envisages the further development of actions designed to deepen the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples, in particular by organizing broad actions in the scientific-technical, educational and cultural fields as a concrete contribution to implementing what has been agreed upon at the summit level and to developing cooperation and good understanding on the continent and throughout the world. [Excerpt] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Apr 81 p 5 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SFRY--A program of cooperation in the areas of science, education and culture was signed on 9 May in Bucharest between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY Federal Executive Council for the 1981-1983 period. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 81 p 4 AU]

MEDIA CONTINUE CRITICISM OF ALBANIAN INTERFERENCE

Sundic Comentary

LD181640 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 May 81

[Milka Sundic commentary: "The Ideology of Hatred and Racism"]

[Text] For the third time in less than a month the Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT has attempted to convince us that it advocates good and friendly relations with Yugoslavia but without deviating at all from its dark plans of undermining the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and Yugoslavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In giving full support to the nationalists and irredentists in the ranks of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and relying in this on extreme fascist emigre groups, the Albanian Workers' Party is in fact continuing to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, which is done in a way which is unprecedented in the recent history of international relations.

The Marxism-Leninism on whose behalf this is done and the falsifications which are used cannot hide the true face of Albanian chauvinism and even less Albania's collusion with the blackest international reaction and some other attempts in our neighborhood aimed at undermining and destabilizing Socialist Yugoslavia. The Albanian leadership is trying to dissuade us from believing this, constantly repeating that they are in favor of Yugoslavia's totality, but they cannot convince anyone of this, either Yugoslavia or the world, which is carefully following Albania's conduct toward Yugoslavia. With its unreserved support for the nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, Albania is consciously inciting bloodshed and open rebellion against the existing constitutional order of Yugoslavia. Official Tirana cannot admit that its support for the leaders of the disturbances in Kosovo is a stab in the backs of communists and of the working class of Yugoslavia, the Albanians above all, as well as all the other nations and nationalities which live and work in Kosovo.

Equal proportions of both greater Albanian chauvinism and racism are present in Albania's conduct toward Yugoslavia, particularly on the subject of efforts to make the Albanians of Kosovo turn against the Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and Muslims. Sowing hatred against the Serbian people, Albania has subordinated Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to national socialism [nacional-socijalizam]. By means of such a policy the Albanian leadership is ruling out the possibility of joint life in multinational Kosovo and goodneighborliness with Yugoslavia. It sees the solution in the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia, that is, in the creation of a greater Albania. The Albanian leadership consolidates this thesis with falsifications of history and falsifications about the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. Such falsifications were not even used by the Albanian leadership during the Cominform campaign against Yugoslavia, in which the Albanian leadership played a significant role. During the Yugoslav communists' struggle against Stalin's hegemony Albania was and remained the most faithful ally of every anti-Yugoslav policy. There is no difference between Albania's conduct toward Yugoslavia then and now, apart from the fact that this time it is asserted--although we do not believe it--that Albania is in favor of good relations with Yugoslavia and of brotherhood between the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The facts, which are not difficult to extract from Albania's conduct toward Yugoslavia, demonstrate the opposite. Albania is neither able nor ready to develop good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia on the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect. In fact, it is afraid of such cooperation or tries to abuse it, as it has already done, at a time when we believed that relations between Yugoslavia and Albania were increasingly improving. Albanian assurances to the effect that Yugoslavia is not conscious of the danger of imperialism and of socialist imperialism sound amusing as they offer some experiences of their own and, what is even more treacherous, try to ascribe to others their dishonorable attitude toward Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia does not need such advice, for it is quite clear to us what lies behind it and who are the Albanian allies against Yugoslavia.

TANJUG Article

LD200326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 19 May 81

["Unscrupulous Interference in Yugoslavia's Internal Affairs"--TANJUG headline: a shorter version of this article carried on Zagreb Domestic Service at 1800 GMT on 19 May attributes its authorship to "Saban Hiseni, director of Pristina Radio"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--Not so long ago a foreign journalist observed that Albania was a country which the world has almost completely forgotten, only to become aware of its existence through its actions, long since outmoded in relations between peoples and states. This observation has been newly affirmed recently, too, for Tirana's aggressive behavior toward Yugoslavia fits it very well.

For rather more than a month now, ZERI I POPULLIT, the paper of the Albanian Workers' Party, has used up a considerable amount of paper and words in yet another effort to discredit Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policy. The target of the continuous and crude attack has been the policy of national equality, Yugoslavia's constitutional order, socialist self-management, the foundations of brotherhood and unity, nonalignment, independence and the autonomy of our country. The last in the series of three articles published on 17 May was written with great ambitions, both for Albania's and the world public, and it represents the further escalation of the anti-Yugoslav policy and, by its own admission, interference in Yugoslavia's domestic affairs.

By their vocabulary, methods and clearly formulated goals, these articles, by their tone, belong to the arsenal of the crudest attacks since the times of the Stalinist witchhunt against Yugoslavia. Such behavior by Tirana in fact has never ceased. In the fickle policy which has bent to various winds, the attacks on Yugoslavia in postwar history have always served Albania as an attempt to come out of international oblivion and to illogically justify its own isolation, while in the domestic sphere this has become for Tirana a tried method for diverting people's attention from its strong-arm policy and backwardness in social and economic development. Such an aggressive Albanian voice has always been heard in periods of exacerbated international relations and certain internal difficulties in Yugoslavia.

Albanian calculations have been consciously calculated for the period "after Tito," with the evident [words indistinct] assessment that there are no forces in Yugoslavia which will energetically and unitedly oppose attacks from (?neighboring) Tirana.

Evidently dissatisfied with Yugoslavia's resolve to strongly oppose all attempts at internal wrecking and foreign attacks on its integrity and sovereignty, the authors of the articles are increasingly manifesting frustration and nervousness, not shirking even from direct threats to our country. Hence their attempts from article to article to put forward varying assessments. While in the first article it is exclusively greater Serbian hegemony which is condemned, the second speaks of Croatian-Slovene hegemony in harness with Serbian hegemony, and in this third article ZERI I POPULLIT returns once again to greater Serbian and anti-Albanian chauvinism alone. And in this way, in fact, the chauvinism recommended from Tirana is based on the sheer desire to split the Yugoslav peoples and wreck the bases on which their unity rests.

The last article is, at the same time, clear confirmation of the malice and escalation of Tirana's hostility toward Yugoslavia.

From support for counterrevolutionaries in Kosovo and their demands for creation of a republic, Tirana has got as far as open encouragement of the most extreme reactionary forces and their racist like-minded friends and allies, wherever they operate today against socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia. The fact that Albania is not choosy about its allies in the struggle to achieve its goals is shown by the anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in a number of countries, during which Albanian fascists and Ustashe gathered together around the same banner, and the Marxist-Leninist People's Republic of Albania was of like mind with them in slogans and aspirations. Thus the idea of ZERI I POPULLIT was supported even today in demonstrations in New York by emigres from Enver's country, about 50 of them, it is true, and similarly, Ustashe and Albanian fascists joined together in Australia.

More directly than in the first two articles, the latest article in ZERI I POPULLIT, inspired by thoughts and ideas of the leadership from the Stalinist ambush, is hysterically demanding a republic in Kosovo. In this way, the Albanian leadership has totally and completely identified itself with the Ablanian fascist emigres and other reactionary pro-Albanian organizations which Ustashe, too, joined 14 years ago, at the inception of this idea, and this certainly not by accident.

This idea was wholeheartedly supported by irredentists in Kosovo in which a large part was played, among others, by professors from Tirana, whose "cultural" and "scientific" mission amounted to summoning the students to "show themselves once a year to be Albanians, to demand a republic."

Tirana has always regarded this, as it says, "justified" demand of the allied enemies of Yugoslavia to be the first step in the realization of its own territorial pretentions. This is, incidentally, confirmed in a totally unconcealed fashion by the last ZERI I POPULLIT article.

While all of Europe--except just for Tirana--has bound itself to the Helsinki document, to respect the inviolability of the borders inherited from World War II, Tirana, with the inflammatory voice of an adventurer, calls not merely for annexation of a part of Yugoslavia to some kind of greater Albania, but also tries in an impudent manner to alter the borders inside Yugoslavia, to violate the constitutional order of our country which all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in their national liberation war and the revolution chose, and which has also been confirmed in the period of socialist construction.

The Albanians in Yugoslavia have realized and are continuing to realize in such community full national and social integrity, prosperity and human rights to an extent and with an intensity such as their fellow nationals over the border can only dream about.

Albanians in Yugoslavia fought together with other Yugoslav nations and nationalities for a free and independent Yugoslavia, with full equality for all. This was their joint orientation and self-determination, the all-people's plebiscite and referendum signed by the blood shed together. This seems to bother Albania most and, therefore, the cries from Tirana for a republic and for the secession of Kosovo are not merely arrogant and aggressive but also entirely senseless.

VJESNIK, OSLOBODJENJE Cited

LD191420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1016 GMT 19 May 81

[TExt] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--The Zagreb daily VJESNIK describes the latest attacks by the Albanian news agency, ZERI I POPULLIT and Radio Tirana as the grossest interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

The paper calls attention to the fact that Albania openly lays claims to parts of Yugoslav territory.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has entered into a game dangerous for peace in Europe and threatening the positive results r ched on the continent following the Helsinki conference, views VJESNIK.

Recalling the fact that Albania is the only European country which has not signed the Helsinki Act, the paper points out that it should not take this as an alibi for its present conduct.

Assessing the current Albanian attacks on Yugoslavia as flagrant interference in its internal affairs, OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo points out that Tirana is worried by Yugoslav self-management and non-alignment as the biggest threats to its Stalinist system.

Yugoslavia will never allow anyone to encroach upon the commonality of its nations and nationalities and everything that has been achieved in the development of self-management socialism, the paper points out.

MORE OF NOVA MAKEDONIJA ON BULGARIAN NATIONALISM

LD191702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] 19 May (TANJUG)--The fourth installment of documents by prominent persons in the Yugoslav and Bulgarian workers' movement exposing the greater Bulgarian claims toward Macedonia and the Macedonian people, which NOVA MAKEDONIJA, the organ of the Macedonia SAWP is publishing under the title "Present-Day Aspects of Greater Bulgarian Nationalism " marking publication of the second edition of Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs, emphasizes that Dragoycheva is correct when she asserts that in the period immediately before the start of World War II, differences arose in the standpoints of the Yugoslav CP and the BCP on the Macedonian national question. These differences came to the surface after the attack on and division of Yugoslavia when the BCP, with Metodije Satorov-Sarlo's support, arbitrarily took over party organization in Macedonia.

Dragoycheva disputes the existence of differences on other issues and speaks about the "decisive" support for the Yugoslav CP by the BCP in the March events. But she does not even mention the April events, that is, the fascist attack on and the division of Yugoslavia.

However, it is well known, NOVA MAKEDONIJA emphasizes, that differences between the two parties were evident as early as immediately after 6 April with the capitulation and division of old Yugoslavia. These differences were over three issues: the struggle against fascism, the division and occupation of Yugoslavia and the Macedonian question.

It is an historical fact that Bulgaria's entry into the tripartite pact and the entry of German troops into Bulgaria was realized without any resistance from the BCP, which failed to censure the fascist attack on Yugoslavia and Greece, although it was obliged to do this by the decisions of the Seventh Comintern Congress and by internationalism toward the Yugoslav and Greek working class. The Skopje paper raises the question as to what support there was and of what the Bulgarian CP's internationalism consisted when it is asserted that the then Bulgarian Government was carrying out a "neutral" policy.

What was the BCP's attitude to the division of Yugoslavia? Neither Dragoycheva nor any other Bulgarian historian has cited facts or documents in which the BCP criticized the division of Yugoslavia, notes NOVA MAKEDONIJA. For the BCP what was most important was what was to happen to Macedonia and to that "national ideal" according to which the Bulgarian bourgeoisie had for decades oriented its activity in the international sphere and because of which it had joined with fascist Germany and Italy, as only fascism could promise the realization of the Bulgaria of San Stefano.

Because of this, even before the entry of Bulgarian fascist troops into the Vardar region of Macedonia, the BCP hurried to link up with Metodije Satorov-Sarlo so as to subjugate the Macedonian party organization.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA states that the second edition contains a new and very characteristic passage which reads: "The Yugoslav CP Provincial Committee for Macedonia, in the person of Metodije Satorov-Sarlo and the other leading persons in this sphere at that time, sought a link with us at their own wish. We did not invite or force them by means of special plenipotentiaries or other emissaries."

This means that in only 2 years, since the first edition of Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs, the number of those asking for "fraternal help" has increased: Now it is not only Satorov, but also other leaders. As Dragoycheva asserts, it will be demonstrated later that this was the "true self-determination" of the Macedonian nation--not the anti-fascist councils of national liberation of Macedonia and of Yugoslavia (this is why the number is increased from one, as was published in the first edition of the memoirs, to several).

Tsola Dragoycheva and the editors of her memoirs do not have a high opinion of Bulgarian historians and readers, for, while the newly inserted passage asserts that the BCP did not send plenipotentiaries and emissaries to Skopje, only two pages later Dragoycheva writes: "I (in my capacity as organizational secretary and the one responsible for links with the Central Committees of the Yugoslav and Greek CPs) sent emissaries to Skopje. I insisted on this. Petar Bogdanov, Jordan Katranoziev, Ivan Georgiev, Ivan Maslarov, Hristo Uzunov and others went there once or several times."

NOVA MAKEDONIJA goes on to write that the BCP Central Committee did everything possible to ensure its power over the Macedonian party organization. If someone is "guilty" because the BCP Central Committee failed to achieve this, then the "guilt" lies in the Macedonian communists, who remained faithful to their people in those fateful moments. The "guilt" lies with the Yugoslav CP Central Committee and Comrade Tito, who, after Hitler's attack maintained the unity of the Yugoslav CP and the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and working class, and also with the Comintern, which could not accept the fascists redrawing the geographical and national map of Yugoslavia, which had already been noted at the May meeting.

BULGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL LUKANOV CONTINUES VISIT

More on Leadership Meetings

AU190935 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (BTA)--A Bulgarian governmental delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Belgrade to attend the forthcoming opening of the Bulgarian trade and industry exhibition in Zagreb, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Mr Andrey Lukanov was received by Mr Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. In a long friendly talk the two conversing parties expressed their satisfaction with the great results achieved in the trade and economic cooperation of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. It was found with satisfaction that in Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations there have been still more widely applied new, better forms of cooperation such as joint production and specialization. They create conditions for making reciprocal economic ties more stable and ensuring their further dynamic development. Stress was laid on other joint economic initiatives, including ones in the border areas of the two adjacent socialist countries.

The head of the Bulgarian governmental delegation, Mr Andrey Lukanov, had a meeting also with Mr Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Serbian skupshtina. The businesslike and friendly talks held were devoted to the state and prospects of the successfully economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Serbia.

Visits Zagreb

AU191943 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Zagreb, 19 May (BTA)--Today a Bulgarian Government delegation, led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, arrived in Zagreb to attend the opening of the Bulgarian trade and industry exhibition.

Mr Andrey Lukanov was received by Mr Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. At the meeting Mr Andrey Lukanov extended the greetings of the Central Committee of the BCP to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. Mutual conviction was expressed that the forthcoming exhibition will contribute to considerable further expanding of the contacts between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav economic organisations and enterprises, to further intensifying the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

MORE SKOPJE DEFENDANTS ADMIT CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

LD191758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1434 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 19 May (TANJUG)--On the second day of the trial of the five persons accused of the criminal act of associating for the purpose of carrying out enemy activity, which is being heard at the Skopje District Court, the hearing of all the defendants has been completed. In the morning, statements were made by the defendant Saban Limani, tinsmith from the village of [name indistinct] near Tetovo; Esad Abduraman, worker from the same village; and Daim Sabani, private builder from the Tetovo village of Liseo, about their criminal enemy activity directed against the SFRY's territorial integrity, their destroying of brotherhood and unity, their undermining of the equality of nations and nationalities and their destruction of the constitutional order of our country. All of them stated before the court that they feel guilty and repentant and admitted all the counts on the indictment.

The third defendant, Limani, remorsefully described in detail how he joined the organization of the "National Party of Labor" and how he was sworn in. In his words, those who thought like him were organized in "groups of three" and had pseudonyms. He was sworn in in the presence of the second accused, Beciri, at dawn in a cave near the place of "Hisar" near Titovo. On that occasion the flag of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was hosited, Enver Hoxha's picture was displayed and also, the first accused, Rahim Neziri, brought a handgrenade. When he was shown the handgrenade [presumably in court] he recognized it.

While giving evidence, Limani also described in detail his "tourist" trip to Albania last year. We went by bus with over 15 passengers, Saban Limani said. We obtained the Albanian visa from the embassy in Belgrade without any difficulty. Asked by a member of the criminal council how they had obtained Albanian "tourist" visas when it is well known that Albania does not allow any tourist trips, the defendant said that they had no problems whatsoever with that journey. In Tirana, in the hotel where they were put up, he established contact with two persons who, he says, were officials of the Albanian security organs. They asked him about Rahim Neziri, who had earlier lived in Albania for 9 years having crossed the Yugoslav-Albanian border illegally.

In the court, Limani did nevertheless admit that in our country, specifically in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, he had enjoyed all rights as an Albanian. He is sorry that he acted in a hostile manner against the SFRY constitutional order.

The fourth defendant, Esad Abduraman, also described in detail how he joined the above-mentioned illegal enemy organization. He too had been sworn in. According to him, only Albanians from the area of western Macedonia should have become members of this organization, but members of the Albanian nationality from other areas of our country were also able to join.

The defendant, Abduraman, also made a "tourist" trip to Albania. He had "talks" with officials of the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade about this trip and he was told that a group of "tourists," comprising a minimum of 15 persons, could go as an "excursion." He said that he had been told by the third defendant, Limani, that he was carrying a message from the first defendant, Rahim Neziri, for the Albanian security organs.

The last defendant from this enemy group, Daim Sabani, also admitted having been a member of the above-mentioned organization. He claimed penitently that this had happened "accidentally." His link had been with the second defendant, Zaim Beciri. Sabani also stated penitently before the court that he had enjoyed all the rights of an SFRY citizen as a member of the Albanian nationality.

The trial continues with the hearing of witnesses.

KRUNIC ADDRESSES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE 7 MAY

LD191518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0816 GMT 19 May 81

["Bosko Krunic's Report to [7 May] LCY Central Committee Session"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--We shall need much time and [words indistinct] of ideopolitical activity in order to return and consolidate the unity of the Kosovo League of Communists, to consolidate the unity of the League of Communists and working class of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and to overcome nationalism and the serious consequences of counterrevolutionary activity. That is why, Bosko Krunic emphasized, we need a rapid and well thought-out orientation on united and clear action programs. In the whole of the League of Communists this will contribute not only to a correct interpretation of events in Kosovo, but also to our activities in the struggle against nationalism in our own environment.

I wish to say, Krunic emphasized, a few words more about the hostile thesis of a republic for Kosovo and about the problems of the position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. First, these two subjects should not be connected organically. This would be very [words indistinct]. One can speak about linking to the extent it is necessary in order for us to orient ideopolitical action to expose the thesis of a republic for Kosovo. Proceeding from the fact that a province is not a republic, that it has its own republic of which it forms a part, and rejecting the thesis about a republic, we need to uncover the real essence, the origin, sense and aims of this thesis. Secondly, in this context we need to do far more to explain the character of the republics and provinces, their historical genesis and their role and (?responsibility) in the development of self-management socialist relations, the power of the working class and national relations.

We have assessed all the more significant upheavals in our development in the period of self-management construction, and all the deformations in the context of the problem of the self-management transformation.

On this basis the process of constitutional changes also took place, and that of changes in the character and role of the sociopolitical communities, all along the lines of strengthening the position of the working class in associated labor and in expanded reproduction. Therefore, Krunic emphasized, we should not accept dialogue with separatists, centralists and nationalists of any kind about what the gains of the revolution are, and about what is the historical order of constituting our community.

We constantly emphasize the historical truth that the nations and nationalities of Vojvodina found their joint interest and for the first time realized their historic aspirations during the war and revolution in the concept of socialist transformation and autonomy. As a result of a decision by the highest organs of power in the autonomous province which expressed the desires of the nations and nationalities, the province entered into the Socialist Republic of Serbia. No one gave a republic to anyone in Yugoslavia, rather it was a result of the struggle and interests of the nations and nationalities in them, and the result of national policy correctly carried out. In the same way, autonomy was not given as a gift either; rather, it expresses all this.

Because of all this, Bosko Krunic emphasized, I think we must approach the problems of realizing community in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in a responsible and differentiating way, above all in the League of Communists, as well as the problem of realizing the responsibility which the provinces have for their own development in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 12TH CONGRESS

LD191632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade today to discuss preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. An exchange of views took place on a draft report submitted by a working group of the LCY Central Committee Commission for LCY organizational and statutory questions which sets out a number of views and proposals on the future organization of the LCY forums and organs in the framework of drafting the proposed amendments and additions to the LCY Statute and the statutes of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces in preparation for the forthcoming congresses and conferences.

On the basis of past experience, the announcement on the session says, the discussion proceeded from the need for an even greater effort to achieve the role of the League of Communists in the political system and for the more efficient functioning of the LCY forums and organs in the democratic building and consistent implementation of the attitudes and policy adopted by the League of Communists as a whole. On the basis of the suggestions made during the discussion, work will continue on the preparations of the proposals for the Central Committee. A discussion of these proposals will be organized and held throughout the LCY before the congress.

POLITICAL 'DIFFERENTIATION' CONTINUES IN KOSOVO

AU192116 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Lively sociopolitical activities and a concurrent ideological-political differentiation continue in all communes of our province. At the same time, measures continue to be taken against the participants and organizers of the recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Today a large number of meetings were held in the Pristina, Gnjilane, Urosevac, Trepca, Kosovska Mitrovica and all other communes of the province.

The meetings unmasked the hostile elements which (?participated in) or encouraged the recent hostile demonstrations in our province, something that represents the most specific contribution to the ideological differentiation in the League of Communists and all other self-managing socialist forces.

In the Gnjilane commune, party and administrative measures have been taken against 19 persons whose attitudes are marked by nationalism and irredentism. Two persons have been suspended from their work positions and administrative measures have been taken against six persons because of spreading misinformation. As Redzep Saliti, president of the Gnjilane Communal Committee of the League of Communists, pointed out at today's press conference, despite the increasingly great scope of this very important sociopolitical action, the ideological-political differentiation is still encountering difficulties in the education system of the Gnjilane commune because a number of members of the League of Communists are insufficiently (?active).

PRISTINA SCHOOLS CLOSE FOLLOWING 'DISORDERS'

AU191452 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] At its session today, the Kosovo Executive Council decided that instruction in the higher school organizations of associated labor in the Pristina commune for the current school year ends today with the provision that the examinations will be held according to the schedule set previously. The council also decided that the student home in Pristina will close today and that the student dining hall will close tomorrow. The Kosovo Executive Council has recommended to the competent organs of the Kosovo university and the Pristina student home to assess the feasibility of organizing meal facilities for students during the June examination terms.

According to the announcement of the provincial Secretariat for Information, these decisions have been made following last night's disorders in the Pristina student home.

KOSOVO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RAPS ZERI I POPULLIT

LD191755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 19 May (TANJUG)--At the meeting of the communist aktiv of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts the activity of Kosovo academicians in carrying out the conclusions of top party forums in connection with the enemy irredentist demonstrations and counterrevolutionary activity has been summed up and further tasks for members of the top scientific and art institution in the province were established.

Hajredin Hodza, secretary of the aktiv, said in his introductory speech that members of the academy had also, up to now, made a significant contribution in throwing light on the enemy demonstrations and had actively worked at the university and scientific institutions in overcoming their consequences. He stressed that in going deeper into analyzing the causes and consequences of enemy demonstrations, the academy of sciences and arts of Kosovo would work for its part on a scientific illumination of these causes, for an examination of the prospects for the future speedier development of Kosovo and for the self-managing socialist affirmation of all the nationalities in the province. Having demonstrated through examples the major results which the Kosovo province had achieved in the postwar period, particularly in the cultural and educational renaissance of the province as a whole and of its Albanian nationality in particular, Hajredin Hodza stressed that these results had been achieved by the struggle of the LCY, led by Comrade Tito, by the all-round work and effort of the working people of Kosovo and by the fraternal aid of the working class and working people of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia has experienced, for the first time after the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, its national liberation. It has achieved a major revolutionary renaissance, particularly in the sphere of its legal-political superstructure and in its cultural and educational affirmation--a renaissance without precedent in the history of nations. If ZERI I POPULLIT does not grasp this reality, then it accepts a grave historical responsibility not only for the good and happiness of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and all our nations and nationalities, but also for the destiny and future of the Albanian people in Albania, Hodza stressed. Communists, working people and all honest citizens of Kosovo and of Albanian nationality are deeply offended by ZERI I POPULLIT's attacks on Comrade Tito's personality and on his revolutionary image because the whole world knows that he was a consistent fighter for the interests of genuine socialism, the working class, equality, brotherhood and unity among all nations and nationalities.

What causes us particular concern is that ZERI I POPULLIT tries to discredit in an underhanded way the resolute communists in Kosovo who are exposing the anti-Albanian and reactionary nature of the demonstrations. We do not give anybody, not even ZERI I POPULLIT, the right to label the political leadership of our province and our most eminent political leaders in the federation and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as allegedly being degenerates of the Albanian people and sold souls to greater Serbian nationalism. Communists and progressive forces of Kosovo and of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia always had and will have the assistance of the working class and working people of the Serbian nation and of other nations and nationalities with whom Albanians live linked in brotherhood.

In the debate, too, in which all academicians and communists took part, the majority of the speakers also dealt in severe terms with the writings of the paper of the Albanian Workers' Party, ZERI I POPULLIT, which had openly taken the side of the enemy of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and of the entire Albanian people.

A telegram was sent from today's meeting of the aktiv of the League of Communists of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

MORE OF MONTENEGRO ALBANIANS ON NATIONALISM

LD191458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpts] Titograd, 19 May (TANJUG)--At all meetings held these days in border areas of Montenegro, where most of the inhabitants of Albanian nationality live, the working people, veterans, communists, young people and citizens of these areas have unanimously condemned the savagery of nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo and every hostile gesture directed against our country. The common message from these meetings is that Albanians and Montenegrins have lived in this area for centuries in togetherness and accord and that enemies have never succeeded in setting them against each other. And the latest enemy, too, who dared to encroach on the most glorious gains of our revolution--the freedom, brotherhood and unity and independence of our country--will not succeed.

One of the assessments heard at the meeting of veterans of the border area of Titograd municipality, in Tuzi, near Titograd says:

We veterans can never forget that our country, though poor in many respects, let its citizens go short and in 1946 and 1947 sent considerable material aid to Albania. Instead of gratitude, in 1948 the Albanians, together with Stalin, stuck a knife into Yugoslavia's back and are trying to do so again.

At that same meeting, the following assessment was also heard: The Albanians are boasting that they have no unemployment and that they do not owe other countries in single dinar. However, the Albanian leadership does owe much more than that. It owes that which is most important; it owes freedom to its people.

In condemning enemy activity in Kosovo, the Albanians in Montenegro also spoke openly and critically about certain excesses in this region. Although it is only a question of some individuals who have not succeeded with their "dirty business" the unanimous demand is that most severe measures should be taken against them. We shall settle accounts with everybody who wants to bring about dissent between Albanians and Montenegrins and who tries to threaten the peaceful and secure life in this area, is the message of all citizens of Albanian nationality in Montenegro.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD181900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 May (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed at its session chaired by Raif Dizdarevic several plan documents on the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the next 5-year period.

In discussing the proposed medium-term plan of development and building up of territorial defense in Bosnia-Hercegovina 1981-85, the Presidency noted, as stated, that in the past period major results have been achieved in large-scale organizing of working people and citizens in various structures of territorial defense.

The level of large-scale involvement in and organization of territorial defense also presents some new tasks, and in the Presidency's view they are reflected first and foremost in the further qualitative strengthening and training of all the structures of territorial defense and in their linking up on all tasks of the country's defense against aggression of and protection of its constitutional order.

The Presidency stressed in particular the significance of the further training of territorial defense for functions of social self-protection.

Together with the conclusion that (?the proposal) of the medium-term plan of the development of territorial defense should include certain proposals, views and suggestions made at today's debate, the Presidency adopted the document, noting that it contains and elaborates all the fundamental strategic directions and goals of the further development of territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Presidency endorsed the draft plan for the development of civil protection in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina for 1981-85, noting that it contains realistic goals and tasks which are in line with our material possibilities.

It was noted that in the development and building up of civil protection of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina a broad and ramified organization has been created in which many people are involved in all its sections and that significant material resources have been invested for these needs.

The Presidency believes that the entire development of civil protection should efficiently serve the needs of protection of the people and of material resources in peace, that in this way too it is preparing for all needs in the case of war, and that its efficiency should be based even more on the role of the working man and citizen as the basic expondent of self-protection.

In endorsing the basic directions and goals of the development of the service of reconnaissance, reporting, intelligence and warning in the 1981-85 period, the Presidency pointed out the great significance of further efforts by all social factors in equipping and training this service, of the rational linking up of its sections and of even broader participation of organs and organizations which monitor in peacetime certain phenomena--with the aim to have this service organized, equipped and trained in such a way as to be able to uncover all kinds of dangers and to provide information on them on a timely basis.

The Presidency also endorsed the proposed program of modernization of the state and public security service and adopted the attitude that it is necessary to give priority to securing those needs which will enable the most efficient prevention of all possible attacks on our constitutional order.

CROATIA'S BLAZEVIC SPEAKS AT VETERANS MEETING

LD192222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Zagreb, 19 May (TANJUG)--Veterans and veterans' organizations must be included directly in sociopolitical life and must, with their principled, revolutionary attitudes, contribute to the struggle for construction of our society. This was said today at the session of the Republican Committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations of Croatia.

It was stressed in Stanko Naletilic's introductory report and in the debate that the present very complex international political and economic situation is reflected on our country through various forms of pressures and activity by the external and internal enemy.

The enemy, it was said, acts from various positions, beginning with slogans about alleged concern for human rights and for freedom of the political opposition activity, through attempts by a section of the clergy to (?divert) believers from socialism and self-management with a revival of the question of Stepinac, to open counterrevolutionary attack in Kosovo. This intensified activity by the enemy demands appropriate sociopolitical activity from every communist, veteran and citizen.

The events in Kosovo demonstrated that is not enough merely to wage a verbal struggle against the enemy but that the front of the struggle should be developed openly, in a principled, ideopolitical and moral-ethical manner within all organizations and organs.

At the session, Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, pointed out that veterans must continue to be in the front ranks of our revolution. They must not be passive observers on the sidelines, but active creators, and together with other forces of our society must, in an equitable manner, bear full responsibility for its development. The task of veterans and of the veterans organization, Blazevic said, is not merely to develop the achievements of the revolution but also to work most actively and creatively in the uninterrupted development of this revolution.

Blazevic then stated that in conditions of today's worsened international situation, the psychological propaganda war is intensifying and our socialist, Tito's Yugoslavia is not spared. It is, therefore, an exceptionally important task that we understand the method of enemy activity, and that we strengthen society so that it might successfully oppose this activity.

We are also witnesses of attempts to rehabilitate certain clerical-fascists who were war criminals, Blazevic said. He warned about the use of their press and open speeches in the dirty psychological war business.

Veterans have the important task to reexamine who it is that makes it possible that this is done, and to demand that even the minutest weaknesses of society in the struggle against enemy activity of any kind be energetically eliminated.

SLOVENIA SOCIALIST ALLIANCE DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD200846 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 May 81

[Report on session of Slovenia Socialist Alliance Presidium in Ljubljana 19 May]

[Text] Last year there were 5.5 percent more criminal offenses in Slovenia than last year. Of the political criminal acts, 100 chiefly verbal offenses were proven. Economic crime was 11.5 percent higher. Joze Smole and Tomo Martelanc discussed the assessments of the situation not only in Slovenia but also throughout the country and stressed that it was necessary to make realistic assessments without positive or negative exaggerations. Zoran Polic sounded a warning about one-sided assessments which Comrade Kardelj received in 1977 in Pristina about the situation in Kosovo when the situation was presented in a rosy light. To this Mitja Ribicid added that he believed that this conversation by Kardelj with Kosovo leaders should be published. Ribicid stressed in particular the significance of the responsibility for the situation in every environment of our country, in every basic organization of associated labour and local community and presented the view that it was inevitable to pursue a correct cadre policy and stimulate people to work well and have good earnings, to safeguard social property and develop production and set in motion economic and social trends for progress by fighting against idleness, irresponsibility and nationalistic phenomena.

SLOVENIA SAWP SESSION DISCUSSES SECURITY SITUATION

LD192156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 May (TANJUG)--Today's session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, chaired by Mitja Ribicic, discussed the security and political situation in the republic. This subject had been placed on the agenda not only as a result of the events in Kosovo but because the discussion of these issues is a permanent practice of the Presidium and other top-ranking organs and organizations in the SAWP of Slovenia. The debate neither could nor wanted to avoid discussion of the situation in Kosovo although most attention was paid to the situation in Slovenia.

The report of Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs Tomaz Ertl on the security situation in the republic, above all last year, and some trends at the beginning this year served as the basis for the debate. Marko Orozen submitted the report on behalf of the Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection which is attached to the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia.

"Our most important task is not to determine what the state of the security and political situation is, but it is our task to adopt guidelines, on the basis of the assessment, on what should be done in the Socialist Alliance to create an even better situation and in which way weaknesses and shortcomings should be eliminated," Mitja Ribicic said in the debate.

The plan of activity which emphasizes the implementation of tasks of economic stabilization and in this connection also the creation of conditions to increase labor productivity, rationalization of business and economic activity, further reducing dependence on imported technology, creating one's own raw material and energy sources, and so forth, was adopted. On the whole this means consolidating the economy as the material base also for the entire defense protection system.

The political action should be directed toward the implementation of the most important task, that is, that in resolving problems and eliminating shortcomings the largest possible number of people and citizens should be included and that in this way also an influence be exerted on their behavior, way of life and work and changing of relations in environments in which they live and work.

In other words, the significant security factors are social discipline, legality, self-managing relations and the respect for self-managing acts and it is, therefore, necessary to work toward overcoming weaknesses and shortcomings in the activity of the institutions of the political system because in this way external and internal enemies, who in various ways want to devalue our self-managing system and results achieved, will be deprived of the possibility to act.

The need was again stressed for comprehensive, objective and timely information to prevent there being space through isolationism and delay in providing information for information from foreign information media reaching Slovenia from all quarters.

The session stressed the need to encourage even more the work of various sections within the framework of the Socialist Alliance organizations, in municipalities or local communities, and that in these sections assessments be made, without glossing over, of the relations, problems and situation in individual environments and in society as a whole, and that members be involved in consistent implementation of the proposals which are being adopted at these organized sessions of sections at the initiative of the participants.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Moscow, 16 May (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Federation of Associations of Cooperatives and the Soviet "Tsentrosoyuz" have reached a 5-year agreement on trade in the period ending in 1985. The agreement envisages the value of trade totaling $350 million. The possibility of exceeding this figure is also mentioned. Cooperative trade is part of the regular trade exchange between the two countries. Yugoslav cooperatives will export to the USSR foodstuffs and textiles, tobacco, wine and other goods, while Soviet partners will deliver certain reproduction materials, consumer goods and other products. The agreement was signed in Moscow by S. Milenkovic, chairman of the Yugoslav Federation of Associations of Cooperatives, and A. Smirnov, chairman of "Tsentrosoyuz." [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 16 May 81 LD]

NUCLEAR POWER STATION--The Slovene and Croat republican committees for energy, acting on the basis of agreement by their appropriate specialized commissions, today granted permission to charge the reactor at the Krsko nuclear power station with fuel. This operation consists of transferring nuclear fuel to the reactor from the storage area within the compound of the nuclear power station and it is important to note that it does not yet mean the beginning of a nuclear chain reaction. Before this so-called first critical stage is achieved, it still is necessary to do a number of things in our first nuclear power station which have not yet been done but which were no obstacle to the granting of permission to charge the reactor. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 6 May 81 LD]